

THE CHINA
WEEKLY

REVIEW

報論評氏勒密

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

March 13, 1948

CHINA'S INTELLECTUALS

AN EDITORIAL

One Citizen's Program For China

C. Y. W. Meng

Experiments In France

Jacques Decaux

Graft And Bandits Plague Yunnan

Helen P. F. Shih

23 YEARS AGO

AN EDITORIAL

Tires and Tubes
BY
B.F. Goodrich



力得固

袖領膠橡

理經家獨



THE CHINA MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

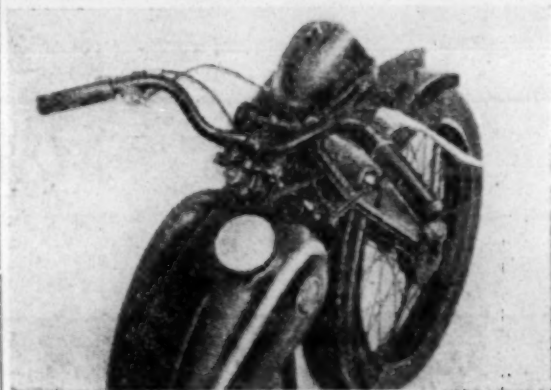
司公限有份股貿華

二一三三一 話電



"Double-Single"

THE PUCH MODEL 125



185 lbs. ready to start

Well known abroad—now available here. Built by experts and master-craftsmen at Graz, Austria, it was tested in the Alps; together with a pillion rider, it climbed the highest mountain passes and it finished the International Six-Day Races at Zlin as the only motorcycle with a clean record. Of course, it has the "double-single" engine, an exclusive feature of PUCH. No other motorcycle in the 125 cc range has such stamina, such power, such improvements.

號七十九路園明園海上

An **IRON** *weapon*

An effective therapeutic weapon of iron strengthened with other nutritional elements*—for the prevention and management of anemias—is now in the hands of the doctor.

The deficiencies encountered in anemia are seldom single. Many factors affect the production of red cells. Iron alone is not sufficient therapy. Other intrinsic and extrinsic factors play their part.



DPS FORMULA 100 combines ferrous sulfate, the most readily available form of iron for hemoglobin regeneration, with members of the B-complex, Vitamin C and other substances to provide the discriminating clinician a hematinic of outstanding merit and clinical effectiveness.

Specify **Dartell**

DARTELL LABORATORIES
1226 S. Flower St., Los Angeles 15, Calif.



***DPS FORMULA 100** provides in each tablet: Ferrous Sulphate (dried) 2-1/2 grains; Liver (Des. 1:5) 3 grains; Stomach Substance (Hog) 1/2 grain; Pepsin (1:3000) 1/4 grain; Spleen 1/3 grain; Red Bone Marrow 1/6 grain; Hemoglobin 1/4 grain; Kelp (Lam-Bulbosa) 1/3 grain; Vitamin C 7.5 milligrams; Vitamin B₁ 83 micrograms; Vitamin B₂ 24 micrograms.

DARTELL LABORATORIES, LOS ANGELES, CAL., U.S.A.

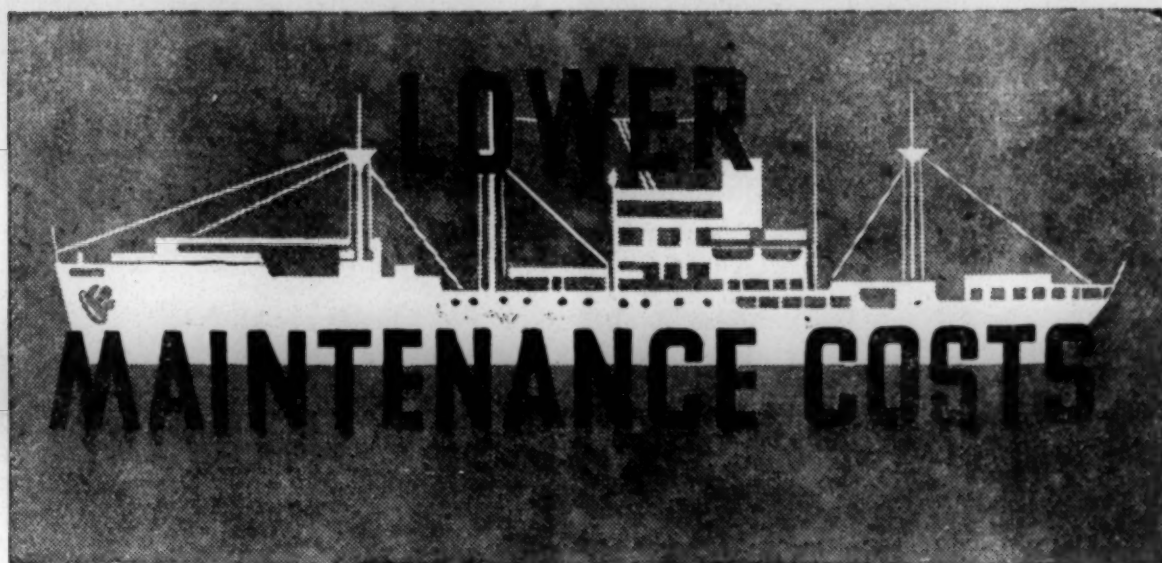
Exclusive Sales Agents:

LIEN MEI CORPORATION LIMITED

88-89-90 Astor House, 43 Kinshan Road, Shanghai (5)

Phone 42255—Ex. 90

K. DOO, *Manager.*



FOR every form of power, every type of vessel, there are Caltex Marine Lubricants that will assure and sustain high operating efficiency, keep maintenance and lubrication costs at a minimum. Caltex Lubricating Engineers will gladly cooperate in the selection of the correct grades of Caltex Marine Lubricants for your equipment and will make regular check-ups on their performance.

★TURBINES ★ DIESELS ★ AUXILIARIES ★
RECIPROCATING STEAM ENGINES ★ DECK GEAR



CALTEX MARINE LUBRICANTS

AVAILABLE AT

SHANGHAI · HONGKONG · TIENTSIN · TSINGTAU · NANKING · HANKOW · CANTON

LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

English Club

To The Editor:

Three months of reading your *Review* has rapidly improved my English, so rapidly that all my teachers were surprised to find that I have written you four English letters with few mistakes, and that I am able to speak simple English with my English teachers. The other day I even talked in English with a young American woman whom I met at Wangcheu, the military training center of Northwest China.

Of late, my classmates have supported me in organizing an English Research Club, to which we invite English-speaking men to give us lectures and where we exchange English knowledge among ourselves. As mentioned in "The Study of Foreign Language in Chinese Schools" in the February 7 issue of the *Review*, "It is generally recognized that conversation in any language can be best taught in an informal social atmosphere, wherein the student feels completely at ease and the question of grades or marks does not check his attempts at self-expression in the foreign tongue he is trying to master."

A Chinese proverb says, "To expect more means to love dearly." I love your paper so much that I hope instead of laying special stress on current events, it will also carry articles such as philosophical and literary works and poems, which many of your readers like to read after pages by "Special Correspondents."

CHIA CHUNG-YI.

Sian, Shensi,
March 2, 1948.

The Back Stabber

To The Editor:

Japan promised Korea earnestly to do whatever good she could for the latter; but as soon as Korea was within her power, she made the Koreans her slaves immediately. Japan did her best to seek Russia's friendship; but when the latter started her desperate fight with Germany, she stabbed Russia in the back. Japan expressed repeatedly that she would be America's best customer and purchased all sorts of material, including iron scraps, in order to kill the Chinese; but the iron scraps and other material were used finally to kill the Americans. Japan announced that she would be America's truest friend; but while she sent her delegates to the White House, her planes were dispatched to attack Pearl Harbor.

The above-mentioned facts fully illustrate that Japan is always nice when necessary, but she will swallow her friends as soon as she is in a position to do so. She is like a wolf, without faith or friendship.

China fought shoulder to shoulder with America against the Axis Powers and suffered a lot in winning the victory. But now instead of helping China America is supporting Japan. Isn't this ridiculous problem one for our friend, America, to take into consideration?

HSU CHIEN-KUO.

Liuchow, Kwangsi,
February 27, 1948.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. Powell

(Editor & Publisher, 1918-1947)

John W. Powell, Editor & Publisher

Fang Fu-an, Financial Editor

Assistant Editors

Marion Barney
Elizabeth Purcell
Yang Chen-fang
Helen Sun

Contributing Editors

Lin Wo-chiang
Charles J. Canning
C. Y. W. Meng
Edward Rohrbough
Ben Y. Lee
Leo Rissin
J. R. Kaim
Frank L. Tsao
Tseng Yu-hao
Shen Chien-tu
James L. Stewart

F. K. Chao, Business Manager

Sam J. Wilde, Advertising Manager

Correspondents

Jefferson Cath — Canton
Van Shih-ching — Chengchow
Tong Chun-cho — Chengtu
Chen Fu-sheng — Foochow
Mark M. Lu — Kaifeng
Helen P. F. Shih — Kunming
Joseph I. C. Luan — Shantung
S. E. Shiffrin — Tientsin
Lauw Thian-hok — Batavia
Harin Shah — Bombay
C. Y. Hsieh — London
Joseph P. Lyford — New York
Jacques Decaux — Paris
David Conde — San Francisco
Ngiam Tong Fatt — Singapore
Hugh Deane — Tokyo

Chen Pang-cheng, Circulation Manager

Index for March 13, 1948

Editorial Paragraphs

Party Discord	43
Whither China's Intellectuals?	44
23 Years Ago	45
Shanghai's Traffic Snarl	45

Special Articles

A Private Citizen's Self-Help Program For China	C. Y. W. Meng	48
Graft And Bandits Plague Yunnan	Helen P. F. Shih	51
Recent Economic Experiments In France	Jacques Decaux	53

Departments

Letters From The People	35
25 Years Ago	46
Who's Who In China	54
The Week's Business	54
The Review's English Lesson—XXII	55
News Of The Week	56
What US Papers Say	58
What Chinese Papers Say	59
US Magazine Roundup	60

Subscription Rates

	3 months	6 months
	CNC\$	CNC\$
Shanghai & China Outports	350,000	700,000
China Outports (Air Mail)	500,000	1,000,000
Hongkong & Macao	450,000	900,000
Hongkong & Macao (Air Mail)	600,000	1,200,000
	6 months	1 year
U.S.A. and other Foreign Countries	US\$5.00	US\$9.00

Price per copy: CNC\$30,000.

All mail rates are subject to change in accordance with postal changes.

Cable Address: "Reviewing" Shanghai

Telephone: 14772

PUBLISHED AT 160 CHUNG CHENG ROAD (EASTERN), SHANGHAI (O), CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A. REGISTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION WITH SPECIAL MARKS PRIVILEGES IN CHINA.

Contents of previous issues of The China Weekly Review may be found in the "International Index of Periodicals," copies of which are on file in most standard libraries.

All editorials, text and other material in the weekly issues of the China Weekly Review are copyrighted under certificate of registration 警 No. 9953 issued by the Ministry of Interior. Registered with Ministry of Interior of the National Government of the Republic of China, under certificate for newspapers No. 京警登 250.



The "555" clock respects no position: it will work at any angle. No matter how the minute-hand is shifted, you will soon find it perfectly adjusted.

Manufacturers:

China Clock & Watch Works, Ltd.
980 ZIKAWAI ROAD, SHANGHAI TELEPHONE 70350

CONNELL BROS. CO., LTD.

— Established 1898 —

Importers & Exporters

149 Szechuen Road, Shanghai (O) Tels. 16833-2-1

Head Office: **San Francisco**

Branches:

New York

Bombay

Tientsin

Affiliated Companies:

CONNELL BROS. CO. (HONGKONG) LTD.
Hongkong and Saigon

CONNELL BROS. CO. (MALAYA) LTD.
Singapore and Penang

CONNELL BROS. CO. (PHILIPPINES)
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

An Unexpected Gift

To The Editor:

I don't know how to express my hearty thanks to the kind reader who has given me a three-month subscription to your *Review*. It was really an unexpected gift. I hope to know his name and address.

If my economic condition should improve in the future, I will resume my subscription myself and help another needy reader of yours, just as the above-mentioned reader has done for me.

M.L.C.

Peiping,
February 27, 1948.

American Blunder

To The Editor:

General Douglas MacArthur's warning that the continued existence of the Mikado's big companies constitutes a grave danger is received here as a joke. The real danger actually rests with General MacArthur and his close advisers; they think that they can make the mad and ungrateful dogs of yesterday into good watchdogs of tomorrow.

The United States has inherited all the defects of the British Empire and none of John Bull's good points. General MacArthur's Japan policy is a typical American blunder. These occupation leaders in Japan seem to have been convinced by the diplomacy of the Geisha girls and the Sukiyaki bribery of Tojo's colleagues that the Axis powers and their ideologies were not wrong.

General MacArthur now holds the idea that Japan must be built up to fight Communism, since China under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek cannot do this job. He may be right in his views about Chiang's China, but he will find out that he is wrong about Japan.

We do not expect him to remember modern history, but he should recall, at least, that Japan never declared war against Russia to save Germany. Up to the days of the Stalinists' penetration into Manchuria, the Mikado's forces still entertained the idea that Moscow would not fight the Anglo-American capitalists' battle. As shown by the Changkufen and Nomanhan engagements, militarily Japan had done nothing against the Soviet Union. Even a child who is able to read history can tell General MacArthur that Japan had been useless against the Bolsheviks.

Those who followed Japanese propaganda during the war can point out that Tokyo regarded General MacArthur as an ordinary soldier. The possible result of General MacArthur's rearming the Japanese, therefore, will be the kicking out of the Americans from the Orient again.

Thanks to the General's magnanimity in forgiving and loving his enemy, the Japanese underground, which has never been broken up, is now active again.

Hongkong, the paradise of collaborators, is full of reports and rumors, apparently circulated by the Kempeitai's former associates, that as soon as the Chinese Communists capture South China in the coming summer, Japanese troops with American arms will be sent down to kick out the Reds and occupy all of China's strategic posts including Hongkong.

In Hongkong, the Mikado's influence is so strong that whoever prosecuted, or was persecuted by, the Kempeitai is still persona non grata in high society, and many rich and influential Chinese still speak the Japanese language and follow the co-prosperity logic.

In short, those who now govern Japan appear to be sorry that Japan was ever defeated.

A. M. SINGH.

Kowloon,
February 23, 1948.

Impeccable English

To The Editor:

I strongly support the suggestion by Mr. Hertz C. K. Ke in his letter printed in the January 3 issue of the *Review* that every sentence printed in your magazine must be impeccable English. It must not be neglected that many Chinese readers of the *Review* want to kill two birds with one stone in reading it. They use the periodical not only as a reference for the study of current events but as a means of learning English as well. At least so were a large circle of my friends who subscribed to your magazine. And I dare say many other readers in China do likewise.

In this respect, let me tell you an interesting story. Some of my friends who laid special stress on its English in reading an English language magazine went so far as to suspend their subscriptions to a good magazine, the *China Digest*, published in Hongkong, simply for the fact that a great part of its articles were written in so-called Chinese English. So it is obvious that to the students of English what is the most important is nothing other than English; English is their first consideration, and the content, second.

So far as English is concerned, it admits of no argument that the *Review* is the best magazine published in China, but it does not follow that all its articles are written in perfect English. As Mr. Hertz C. K. Ke has pointed out in the letter in question, slips in grammar and idiom are not very rare in its pages. So in order to meet the request of the great part of your readers for impeccable English on condition that it does not interfere with the *Review's* policy as a review, the *Review* should try its utmost to rid itself of this minor shortcoming in no time.

Mr. Ke is right in suggesting in his letter that, if you yourself are too busy to scrutinize everything printed in the *Review*, you get some competent person to do so. And I would like to suggest that if Mr. Ke can find time, just let him himself do this job for the benefit of the Chinese readers, for I think Mr. Ke is the most ideal person who will be able to do it satisfactorily. As is well known, Mr. Ke is a famous Chinese scholar of English who has, in the strictest sense of the word, a perfect command of English and he enjoys the highest esteem from the reading public. Once H. W. Fowler, co-editor of the famous Concise Oxford Dictionary, said that among the foreign students of English, including even Americans he knew of, Mr. Ke is the only one who could write English like a master. So I think my recommendation is right and many Chinese readers of the *Review* would likely agree to my proposal without any reserve.

HSU KAN.

Kaiping, Kwangtung,
February 28, 1948.

Fasting Ineffective

To The Editor:

Gandhi's death is a great loss to humanity, especially at a time when the warmongers are crying boisterously. I admire very much his spirit of self-sacrifice for India and his anti-violence principle to attain peace, but I doubt that his fasting would have acquired peace. Certainly, the imperialists will not lay down their weapons because of his fasting, nor will the oppressed stop their opposition to the ruling class.

I love peace as well as Gandhi did, but I think a national self-defence war is necessary for a country's emancipation.

M.T.W.

Peiping,
February 28, 1948.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

TRANS-PACIFIC Service:

Arriving from S.F.		Sailing for S.F.	Via
Mar. 30	ss. General Meigs	Mar. 31	Hongkong & Manila
Apr. 20	ss. General Gordon	Apr. 21	Hongkong & Manila
May 3	ss. Pres. Cleveland	May 4	Yokohama & Honolulu
May 11	ss. General Meigs	May 12	Hongkong & Manila
Jun. 3	ss. Pres. Wilson	Jun. 4	Yokohama
Jun. 8	ss. General Gordon	Jun. 9	Hongkong & Manila
Jun. 19	ss. Pres. Cleveland	Jun. 20	Yokohama & Honolulu
Jun. 26	ss. General Meigs	Jun. 27	Hongkong & Manila
Jul. 19	ss. Pres. Wilson	Jul. 20	Yokohama

ROUND-WORLD Service: To New York

Arriving from S.F.		Sailing Via Suez
Mar. 16	ss. Pres. Buchanan	Mar. 18
Mar. 25	ss. Pres. Fillmore	Mar. 28

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

51 Kwang Tung (Canton) Road

Telephone 15309

Shanghai's American Daily-- more than "just a newspaper"

During these trying post-war days, the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury has slipped into a peculiarly intimate place in the minds and hearts of readers. Perhaps that is because it tries in every way to be as human as your best friend. Read it for true straight news, most of it printed at least 15 hours ahead of other Shanghai papers; for outspoken views; for bright touches and entertainment features which will take your mind off your troubles. For the times, subscription rates are low:

Delivered within Shanghai, CNC\$450,000 monthly.

Shanghai "pick-up plan", \$400,000 monthly.

By ordinary mail within China, \$460,000 monthly.

By airmail within China, \$690,000 monthly. (Mail rates subject to change according to postal charges).

The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury

19 Chung Cheng Road, Shanghai (13).

Questions And Answers

To The Editor:

Having been a reader of your esteemed *Review* for one year, I cannot but consider it as the best English language publication in China. Thinking that it is the duty of every reader to try his best to improve, in one way or the other, the magazine he loves, I venture to put forward the following suggestions:

As is well known, the main feature of political life nowadays is the ruthless struggle for the realization of a peaceful democratic new China. Strictly speaking, events are developing around

this center and the Civil War now prevailing is but one of the expressions of this struggle. It affects, more or less, the everyday life of the broad masses and the fate of the country hangs upon it. It is no wonder that people focus their attention on its development. So how could a magazine dealing with China's affairs be neglectful of events of such paramount importance? I suggest that the *Review* should hereafter devote more space to articles analyzing the war situation and the struggle of the broad masses for democracy. For this purpose, articles touching on the situation in other countries may be reasonably cut down.

Second, the column "News of the Week"

which you recently restored, is most welcome while the columns "What the Chinese Papers Say" and "What US Papers Say" should be improved. In order to make these two columns deserve their names, they must include the views of the left-wing papers and not those of the right-wing and liberal papers exclusively.

Third, I hold that the column "Who's Who in China" should be cancelled to save valuable space for other purposes. To my mind, most, if not all your readers, are fed up with this column. What is the use of publishing an unfamiliar photo along with a series of tedious titles and records which have nothing to do with the great mass of people? If someone is to be introduced, I think your readers would prefer to make the acquaintance of the writers of the *Review*, with whom they have maintained more close relations. If my memory does not fail me, many readers have more than once suggested the cancellation of this column, but you still insist on keeping it; I think you must have your own good reasons. If so, would you be kind enough to enlighten me as well as those who share my views on this point?

Fourth, the column "New Books of Interest" should not be necessarily published in every issue if there is no book worthy of being recommended. As you know, most of the books recommended cannot be obtained in China, so in reality this column offers little to the reading public.

So far as I know, in the past, you have seldom, if ever, replied to the suggestions of your readers. Would it be too much for me to ask you to make an exception this time?

H.K.

Chungshan, Kwangtung,
February 28, 1948.

(With the restoration of the section "News Of The Week," which had been requested frequently by readers, the editors feel it less necessary to prepare frequent detailed analyses of the war situation. However, readers will notice the *REVIEW* carries an editorial or article dealing with the Civil War every three or four weeks. Since there are comparatively few "left-wing" papers available, both in China and America, the two press review columns must perforce concentrate upon conservative and independent papers. These columns are designed to give the reader a brief impression of what the major papers in America and China are actually saying, rather than to present a particular viewpoint. Many readers have objected to the column "Who's Who In China." However, many other readers find it a valuable source of reference material on various important—although not necessarily popular—officials and personages. In any study of Chinese affairs, it is worthwhile to have as much detailed information about the shapers of Government policy as possible. Under present conditions it would be somewhat unwise to publish detailed information about all the *REVIEW*'s writers. As Mr. H. K. will notice, the "New Books Of Interest" feature does not appear in each issue.—Editor).

Great Man Gandhi

To The Editor:

Great conquerors of the world such as Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne, Genghis Khan and Napoleon attained their power and glory through violence and armed force, so as soon as their power was removed their people fell into confusion and degradation. Gandhi was greatly different; he relied on the strength of "truth and righteousness." Whether in death or in life, his spirit



IN CALIFORNIA

The Sunny Southern route is comfortably yours by Clipper



●YOU RELAX in Pan American's exclusive Sleeperette* (no extra fare). Your roomy chair-lounge is foam-soft . . . adjusts at button-touch to a restful bed length. You arrive fresh for work or fun.

●YOU GET traditional Clipper service — delicious food, assistance with all travel details, including passports.

Flights East every
Wed., Thurs., Sat.

OKINAWA
TOKYO
GUAM
HONOLULU
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES

(also via Hong Kong
and Manila)

Cathay Hotel, Shanghai • Phones 15757 and 19229

PAN AMERICAN
WORLD AIRWAYS



The System of the Flying Clippers

*Trade Mark, Pan American Airways, Inc.

of truth, toleration and peace always shines as brightly as ever.

During his lifetime, he advocated the use of non-violence to attain peace; he believed that human nature is essentially good and that we can even turn our enemy's heart by means of self-sacrifice. He never preached any religion but believed that all religions are one, as they all can lead to the realization of God. He fasted sometimes in order to promote toleration and friendship among the different religions of India. He taught Indian people self-help and self-reliance and laid great emphasis on village industries.

This man who always wore a loin cloth and lived upon vegetables, and goat's milk, through a curious mixture of spiritualism, idealism and realism, guided India's destiny for more than 30 years and succeeded in rousing the spirit of 400,000,000 Indians and in acquiring independence for India without bloodshed. His great ideals have so inspired the vast majority of Indians that they have resolved to root out intolerance, hatred and violence from India and are now fired with an unbounded enthusiasm to accomplish the mission of peace, toleration and brotherhood, for which Gandhi lived and died.

The Indian Government, by a resolution passed on February 2, 1948, declared its determination "to root out the forces of hatred and violence that are at work in the country and imperil the freedom of the nation and darken her fair name." It has also resolved to abolish the private armies which have been used for violence by some reactionary communal forces. As a result, both the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, the militant army of the Hindu Mahasabha, and the Muslim National Guards and the Khaksar Organization, were declared illegal, on February 4 and 8 respectively. From now on, we are sure that there will be no repetition of the communal violence which had gripped some parts of India recently. The Indian Government has the situation well in hand.

In short, as Pandit Nehru said, "Gandhi lives in the heart of millions." He was not only the father of India, but an apostle of love, peace, and brotherhood for humanity. He belonged to the whole world instead of India alone. He is such a great soul that he can only be compared with Confucius, Buddha, Christ and Mohammed whose influence on human culture and civilization can never be over estimated. India still hears and feels the great message of "truth, peace, tolerance and brotherhood" preached by Gandhi, and the sons of India will try to live up to his ideals.

V. KUMAR.

Nanking,
March 3, 1948.

One World

To The Editor:

On the question of whether or not America is Imperialistic, I dare to say that not only is America China's benefactor, but the world's benefactor. In the past 100 years China has been embroiled in many wars, and as the Chinese people are of a pacific nature, we were defeated in the Opium War, the Arrow War, the Sino-Japanese War, and the Boxer Uprising. Had not Mr. John Hay evolved the "Open Door Doctrine," China might have been partitioned by the great foreign powers many years ago.

In the last great war, China could never have been victorious if General Stilwell had not been fighting in China and General MacArthur in the Pacific.

A very good omen recently was the applause which Mr. Bullitt's proposals won from our President, Mr. Chiang

Kai-shek. But whether our administration is weak or strong, America should certainly supervise the use of any aid to China. After all, the money comes from her tax-payers, who should certainly be permitted to know where their hard-earned cash is going. Why should this money be used in graft and other corrupt ways?

Furthermore, we not only expect Americans to come and supervise their loans to China, but we also hope that they will try their best to improve our administration. We need such reforms badly, as at present our rulers on both sides are not acting as human beings.

They consider only their own welfare and ignore the miseries of the people.

But we good Chinese citizens don't want power or money. We want to start peaceful reconstruction of agriculture and industry and help to make this world a civilized place, where no people will regard others as inferior. We would like to see the world merged into one race and one culture. Whoever takes a pistol or a gun should be regarded as a criminal and be punished accordingly.

CHANG TEN-SHO

Chengtu, Szechuen,
February 20, 1948.

PANTEEN

The First Vitaminized Hair Tonic

Intensifying the effectiveness of Pantothenic Acid is the Panthenol contained in PANTEEN, which speeds up the absorption of the life-giving vitamin. A dry scalp frequently is followed by itching, excessive dandruff and loss of hair. PANTEEN will stop all these. A vigorous daily massage will keep your hair soft and lustrous and your scalp healthy. The regular, daily use of discreetly-perfumed, quick-drying PANTEEN will bring an agreeable freshness, will keep your hair naturally neat and well-groomed.

The regular use of PANTEEN is absolutely harmless. It has also proved itself efficacious in cases of premature greying, loss of hair and early baldness. Regular rubbing in of PANTEEN reduces the falling of hair within a few weeks. Through the daily use of PANTEEN, a growth of downy, new hair will appear, gradually developing into natural, normally-pigmented hair.

Human hair grows slowly and real results can be obtained only if PANTEEN is used regularly over a period of several months. If the hair-producing organs have not died, however, hair can be grown on a head that has been bald for a long time.



Method of Use: Massage PANTEEN well into the scalp at least once a day.

PACKINGS: Friction Size: 18 cc.
Regular Size: 180 cc.
Cure Size: approx. 1 ltr.

PANTEEN is obtainable with or without oil.

• ROCHE • ROCHE • ROCHE • ROCHE • ROCHE •



More Than 35,000 Words
Over 1,000 Pages

SOLD AT CNC\$100,000

Obtainable At All Booksellers
Throughout The Country

This is the most up-to-date postwar dictionary of its kind in this country. It is NEW, CONCISE, COMPREHENSIVE and HANDY.

Students, school teachers, journalists and editors will find it indispensable.

CHIU YIH BOOK CO., LTD.

Publishers and Booksellers

377 Foochow Road, Shanghai (11)

Cable: CHIUYIBOOK Tel. 93403

求益書社

An Appeal

To The Editor:

I have been an earnest reader of your *Review* for a long time, but, owing to the high cost of living, I am unable to buy your paper any more. I wonder whether there is someone who would be kind enough to send me the *Review* after he has read it through. My address: Box No. 401, National Central University, Nanking.

PAUL LOON.

Nanking,
March 3, 1948.

Set Up A Branch

To The Editor:

In China, as you know, there is nothing important except the benefit of the Party. The Chinese press is under censorship; papers and magazines which violated the Party rules have been suspended, while the *Central News Agency* has become one of the chief sources of information, whether about China or abroad. In some schools, the term, "*Central News Agency*" is being used by students to describe one who always spreads absurd rumors.

Under such conditions, we cannot but appeal to the foreign press, among which your *Review* is the best in China. It

has been published in China for a long time with its subject matter becoming more and more suitable to our countrymen's demand, and its price is always kept at the lowest rate possible.

My father was a subscriber of your *Review* before the Anti-Japanese war and my brother studying in Kiangsi is one of its constant readers. As for me, being away from my home and always suffering from shortage of money, I can only buy it now and then or read it in our library. In Canton, we have to pay nearly double its Shanghai price. For example, when it cost CNC\$15,000 per copy in Shanghai, we paid CNC\$28,000 here and CNC\$35,000 when its price in Shanghai was only CNC\$20,000 per copy. And we can never get it in time, always one week behind. As Hongkong and Canton are such important cities in South China, I wonder whether you can set up a branch agency in either of the two places and reprint your paper there for the convenience of your readers in South China.

I am a young student, studying literature. Besides my regular work, I would like to have some supplementary reading. Would you be kind enough to send me some English literary books and magazines?

WU SIN-T'AO.

Canton, Kwangtung,
February 27, 1948.



Is Your Property Fully Insured?

Compare today's replacement costs
with the insurance you carry

AMERICAN ASIATIC UNDERWRITERS

FEDERAL INC., U.S.A.

TEL. 11144

17 THE BUND

Full Lines of Insurance Covering
FIRE
MARINE
MOTOR CAR
ACCIDENT

Companies Represented

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

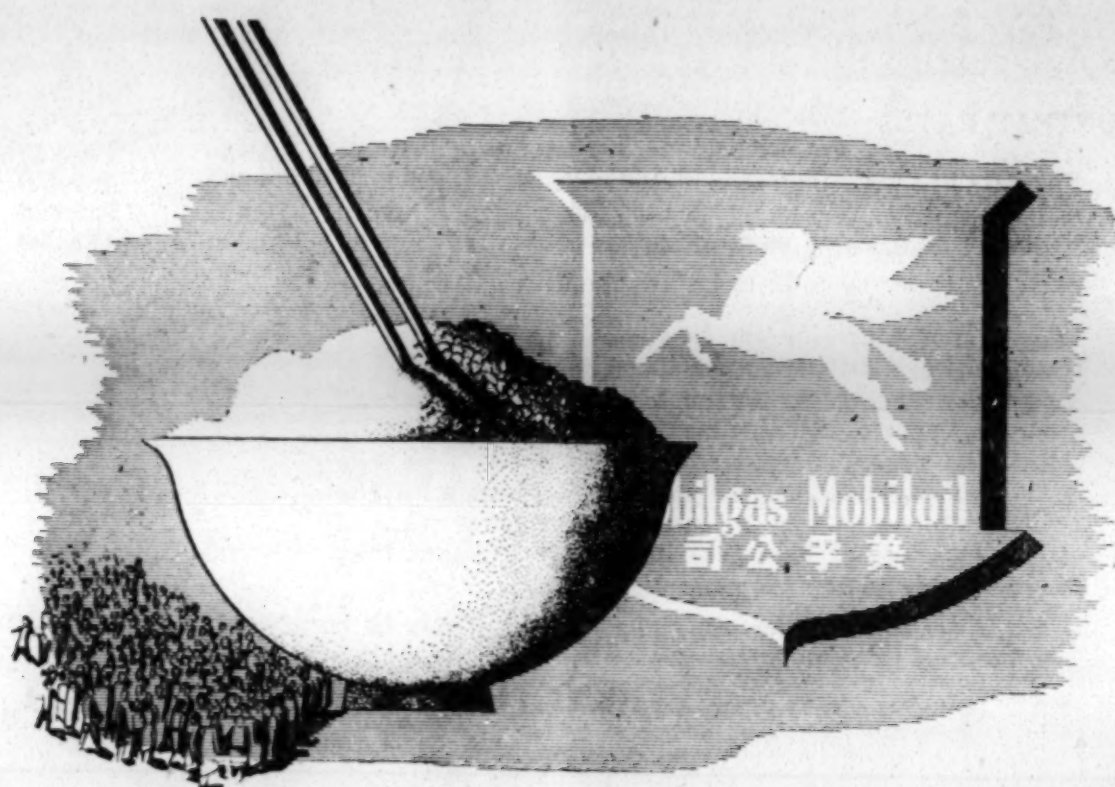
FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INS. CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INS. CO.
MANCHESTER, N. H.

COMMERCIAL CASUALTY INS. CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

SECURITY INS. CO. OF NEW HAVEN
NEW HAVEN, CONN.



The big rice bowl

The Standard-Vacuum Oil Co., its agents, distributors, and contractors have for years employed more Chinese than any other private American enterprise in China.

For more than half a century our Chinese staff have played a vital part in the industrial development of their country, helping fill countless thousands of other rice bowls.



STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY

NOTICE

REVISION OF TELEPHONE TARIFFS

The Shanghai Municipal Government has approved the following revised telephone tariffs:

MONTHLY RATES:	With Wall Type Tel. CN\$	With Desk Type Tel. CN\$
Business line with allowance of 100 calls per month	450,000	490,000
Residence line with allowance of 60 calls per month	270,000	310,000
Extension station on same premises	135,000	175,000

Additional messages, in excess of monthly call allowances:

	CN\$
Usage between 61 and 100 (residence) per call	4,500
Usage between 101 and 200 (business & residence) per call	4,500
Usage between 201 and 400 (business & residence) per call	7,000
Usage in excess of 400 (business & residence) per call ..	8,000

Note: The usage of subscribers with more than one line will be averaged so that full benefit of the allowance and of the above progressive scale of charges will be given in respect of each line.

Public Telephone Service, per call..... 10,000

Charges not included in the above table may be obtained by calling the Business Office of the Company.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE CO.,

Federal Inc. U.S.A.

232 Kiangse Road (C)

Telephone No. 94090

March 10, 1948.

大通國際商業銀行

THE CHASE BANK

Affiliated With

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Shanghai Office:

99 Nanking Road (O)

Telephone 11440

Branches:

HONGKONG

◁▷

TIENTSIN

◁▷

PARIS

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

報論評氏勒密

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 109 Shanghai, Saturday, March 13, 1948 No. 2

Party Discord

THE National Elections, which were widely proclaimed as heralding the approach of democracy in China, now appear to have soured even those who enthusiastically welcomed them a few months ago. In November of last year, we commented upon the lethargy of the general electorate and also discussed the dissention, already evident at that time, between the Kuomintang and the minor parties and between different groups and cliques within the Kuomintang itself. As is often the case, we were denounced by some of our Chinese contemporaries as being guilty of deliberate falsification of the facts and as stupid foreigners who "failed to understand" the situation in China.

This week in Nanking the long smouldering feud between a few differing groups broke into the open with the publication of a circular by a group in the Kuomintang which objects to the election results. The quarrel itself is nothing new. It was in progress even before the elections took place. What is of interest, though, is the public revelation of some of the antics which accompanied the elections.

The argument stems from the original agreement made between the Kuomintang and the two minor parties, the Social Democrats and the Young China Party. In order to secure the participation of these two parties in the elections and thereby give the whole affair a bit of democratic flavoring for home and foreign consumption, the KMT "guaranteed" each minor party a definite number of seats. In short the dominant party bribed two of the minor parties by promising them a share of the spoils. In our view this one act alone invalidated the whole spirit of democratic elections. People have been put in jail in other countries for attempts to rig elections.

When the deal was concluded, the electioneering began all over the country with only the candidates showing any particularly large amount of interest. The majority of the illiterate peasantry didn't know or care what it was all about, while most of those who under-

stood the affair cynically quipped that it was all "fixed" anyway, so why become exercised. However, the KMT was unable to carry out its part of the bargain. In many areas local KMT people, controlling all phases of the government, declined to follow Nanking's instructions about letting minor party candidates win a seat. Instead, local Kuomintang members often entered the polls and won contests against KMT "approved" minor party candidates. Now, many minor party members, especially those who were promised seats but who failed to obtain them, are bitterly denouncing the elections. In fact there have been reports that the Social Democrats and Young China Party are threatening not to sit in the new National Assembly unless those elections in which their "picked" candidates were defeated are invalidated.

The position of the minor parties seems to be: The elections were illegal because they didn't come out the way they were supposed to.

On the other hand many members of the KMT are dissatisfied with the elections because some of the minor party candidates were allowed to win elections which they feel they should have won. Further, the KMT members who won contests in areas where it was previously agreed that a minor party man should win are angered because party pressure is being brought to bear on them with the object of making them relinquish their seats.

Out of all this conflict some interesting stories regarding the conduct of the elections are coming to light. In the aforementioned circular it is charged that murders, beatings and other outrages occurred at the polls. It is significant to note, though, that this circular is issued by a group of "regularly" elected KMT members who, secure in their own National Assembly seats, are urging their fellow KMT members who defeated "approved" minor party candidates to give up their seats.

The circular attacks the Judicial Yuan and Dr. Wang Chung-hui, who, as the framer of the new Chinese Constitution, is regarded as China's foremost jurist. The Judicial Yuan is attacked for its ruling that all those who were elected to the National Assembly by popular vote, regardless of whether or not they were "approved" candidates, are entitled to their seats in the National Assembly. They claim that the pre-election "arrangements" between the KMT and the minor parties, whereby it was decided just who was to be elected in each district, had the sanction of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and that Dr. Wang and the Judicial Yuan are going contrary to his wishes. They further attack the Yuan as being blind to election irregularities, claiming that those who were elected in contravention to the pre-election agreement employed "coercion or bribery," and cited as examples the murder of the magistrate of Tayun and the beating to death of voters at Chikiang.

While we do not feel qualified to comment upon the legality of the position of any of the litigants in this controversy, we think that the whole fuss does lend support to our original

view: The elections were designed mainly for impressing the people, both here and abroad, with the "fact" that China is now a democracy.

Our only other comment is that throughout the entire argument there seems to be concern only for the rights of the different parties and their various candidates. One naturally draws the conclusion that the candidates, both elected and not elected, are much more interested in their own positions than in anything else. It appears that election is some sort of personal attainment, rather than a chance to serve the people and country. The voters appear to be of no consequence in the discussion, being mentioned only once when it is casually stated that several of them were killed during an election in one district.

Whither China's Intellectuals?

OF late there has been much discussion of the role of China's intelligentsia. Once again, the long-forgotten and often-snubbed intellectuals have received considerable public attention and favor. In his personal message to the Chinese people, United States Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart paid high tribute to the patriotic idealism of the Chinese students and expressed the hope that China's intellectuals would do well to band themselves together so that they might be able to influence and help the Government in its conduct of State affairs. It will be interesting to recall in this connection that Ambassador Stuart has been advocating for some time what

he called a spiritual revolution, in which the intellectuals are expected to play a leading role.

In order to clear up any possible "misunderstanding" which Ambassador Stuart's message might have caused, Dr. Hollington K. Tong, Director of the Government Information Office, hastened to explain that Dr. Stuart had "overstated the problem." He admitted that "China, like all countries, has many intellectuals who are temperamentally out of sympathy with their Government" but warned against any hasty conclusion, stressing that "to assume from this that there is any mass opposition of the intelligentsia in China to the Government is far-fetched."

It goes without saying that China's intellectuals have played a very conspicuous role in public life. To anyone who is well acquainted with modern Chinese history, it is quite clear that Chinese intellectuals in general and the college students in particular have been instrumental in shaping the course of events in this country ever since the founding of the Chinese Republic. The "May 4 Movement" and the anti-Japanese agitation before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War were predominantly student affairs. They produced far-reaching consequences on China's domestic and foreign policies.

The majority of college students in America and Europe are not interested in playing politics, nor are they politically conscious. Therefore, it is extremely difficult for foreigners to understand why the Chinese students are so politically-minded that they spend much of their time engaging in outside political agitation and activity at the expense of their studies. The reason, however, is to be found in the "peculiar" political conditions in China. Any superficial reading of world history will reveal that the intellectuals usually occupy a vitally important place in the backward countries where reform is badly needed.

* * *

HOWEVER, the apathy of Chinese intellectuals in recent years is alarming. In the recent elections in Shanghai of the delegates to the National Assembly and to the Legislative Yuan, the overwhelming majority of intellectuals refrained from casting their votes. According to competent political observers, this lethargy may be regarded as a mixture of philosophical resignation, hopeless fatalism and silent protest against the existing state of affairs. This is the reason why in spite of much ballyhoo it has been impossible to whip up any enthusiasm among the intellectuals.

Another indication of the bitter disillusion and impatience of the intellectuals was furnished by the outbreak of widespread student disturbances in recent months. In view of the serious deterioration of the situation, the Ministry of Education has issued a circular order calling for a tightening of student discipline and threatening to expel "unruly" or "recalcitrant" students or even to close universities.

China's intellectuals are in desperate straits nowadays. Financially, they are sinking ever

Rising Sun?



—Duffy, in *The Baltimore Sun*

more into the depths of abject poverty and eventual bankruptcy as the result of runaway inflation and continual skyrocketing of commodity prices. Politically, it is becoming more and more difficult for them not to take sides in the present bitter struggle between the Kuomintang and the Communists. The reason is not far to seek. In the eyes of the contending powers "he who is not for us is against us." This attitude has made it extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, for the intellectuals to stay neutral.

The situation in China has undergone a radical change. As a result, the role of the intellectuals also has changed. Time was when the intellectuals constituted the decisive factor in China's internal politics. As things stand today, it would be wishful thinking to expect China's intellectuals to work political miracles.

23 Years Ago

YESTERDAY marked the anniversary of the death of the founder of modern China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Few men have contributed as much toward the improvement of their country as Dr. Sun did through the 40 years of his active political struggle. Although he did not live to see his work completed, he is responsible for a lot that is good in China today.

The present Government is generally considered a direct political descendent of Dr. Sun. The present leaders were his lieutenants and, while far from providing a perfect government, have carried out many of Dr. Sun's ideas. The country was—at one time—unified, the unequal treaties between China and the foreign powers have been abolished. Dr. Sun's cardinal precepts, the Three People's Principles (Nationalism, Democracy and the Livelihood of the People) have still to be fulfilled.

Unlike most officials in the past or present, Dr. Sun died a poor man. This was one last added proof of his devotion to his country and his people. Many an officeholder in present day China might do well to pause at this time and reflect upon Dr. Sun's personal life as well as his teachings. Much has yet to be done here and it probably will be a long time before peace and economic stability are achieved. It possibly will be even longer before Dr. Sun's Three People's Principles will be fully implemented. Meanwhile, Dr. Sun's life and teachings remain as a memorial to one of the outstanding Chinese leaders of all time.

Shanghai's Traffic Snarl

THE municipal traffic experts imported from America have come and gone and the city's downtown streets remain a complete snarl, filled with trucks, buses, automobiles, rickshas, pedicabs, carts and, occasionally, goats, buffaloes and other livestock. Unlike our American contemporary across the street, the *Shanghai Evening Post*, which still campaigns for the improve-



First Order of Business

ment of the situation, we have given up hope and are resigned to a pace, which, as the *Post* puts it, probably averages no more than 10 miles per hour.

All one has to do in order to find out what's wrong is to make an expedition through town during the day. If one wants a first class example of utter confusion, we recommend that such a trip be made around 9:00 a.m. or about 5:00 p.m., the two periods during the day when apparently tens of thousands of people mangle each other in a mad dash in and out of the central downtown area. The simple fact is that there is too much traffic of all varieties for the city's streets to carry. Slight, temporary relief may be secured through periodic traffic drives by the police and by the elimination of a few pedicabs and rickshas per month.

However, in our view there is little that can be done toward bringing permanent relief until peace and prosperity return to China, unless of course, the congestion should be quickly cleared by an atomic bomb, which would remove both the traffic and those who complain about it.

We have several ideas about what could be done, but realize that few of them are practical at this time. Thus, our suggestions are all for the future.

While pedicabs and rickshas and man-drawn freight carts cause a large amount of the tieup, it is useless even to think of abolishing them until other methods of transportation are provided and, more important, until other means of making a livelihood are open to the coolies. Until better economic conditions prevail, neither of these conditions may be expected to appear.

Another and generally overlooked aspect is the fact that virtually every street in the downtown area is too narrow. Before the war—when traffic was not such a problem—the municipal government recognized this fact and periodically made owners of crumbling buildings withdraw a few feet from the street. Thus, gradually the streets were being widened. Since the war, nothing has been done along this line and one may at any time walk about the downtown area and observe many buildings being rebuilt, or totally reconstructed upon their old foundations. If removal a short distance from the present site is not required of an owner when he is rebuilding or engaged in new building, then the city's narrow streets will never be widened, as it is obvious that no government of this city is going to forcibly demolish new or good structures at a time when housing is at a premium. This is perhaps the most important aspect of the whole problem.

Another hurdle is the lack of traffic-minded police. The municipal authorities have attempted to overcome this by enlisting special police for regulating traffic into separate lanes, etc. However, much still needs to be done in educating the cop who handles the traffic light. Too often he confines himself to switching the light back and forth, seemingly remaining indifferent to whether or not bicyclists, pedicab drivers, etc. pay any attention to it. One reason, perhaps, is that there is little he can do about it since he is unable to catch anything that moves faster than a ricksha. We have occasionally seen operators of bicycles and pedicabs peddle away as fast as possible when yelled at by a cop.

Another factor having to do with the local police is their apparent helplessness in the face of military personnel. Recently we witnessed an incident in which a Chinese Army jeep became entangled with a group of coolies pulling a cart. The jeep driver stopped in the middle of the intersection, climbed out and began to abuse the cart coolies. Obviously thoroughly infuriated, he haranged them for several minutes while traffic became more and more confused. Two policemen stood idly by, seemingly afraid to become involved in the ruckus and waited until the army jeep left before attempting to straighten out the other entangled vehicles. Until such time as local Chinese Army commanders are able to control their troops in the city, incidents may be expected to occur between service vehicles and others, as well as between free-riding soldiers and public bus and streetcar personnel.

Unhappily, we see no hope for any fundamental solution which includes any of the foregoing suggestions until some time in the future when all is honey and spice in this land. Meanwhile, we recommend that Shanghailanders grin and bear it, take comfort from the best efforts of the police and urge their many relatives and friends who are forever immigrating to this city from the interior to stay put and not add to the confusion.

25 Years Ago In The Weekly Review Of The Far East

Not Another Dollar

March 10, 1923.

"IS the United States changing its policy toward China?" This is a question quite frequently asked these days by persons who think they see—or would like to see—indications of a change in America's traditional policy toward China.... (Some) persons, chiefly those engaged in missionary and educational works in China sense a change.... because of the reported official grafting and ingratitude shown in connection with the distribution of the G\$8,000,000 American famine relief funds in China two years ago.... One influential American missionary recently stated his emphatic opinion that China would never be able to obtain another dollar from the American people for famine relief and also stated that it was becoming more and more difficult to raise funds in America for educational work in China.... "The American people can't understand why they should be called upon to contribute.... while the Chinese Government, although unable to find funds for paying the salaries of school teachers in Government schools, nevertheless is able to find funds for the support of an army of more than 1,000,000...."

Squeezed Out

AFFAIRS in Peking during the week under review have been on a par with other weeks. The announcement was made during this time of the intention and proposed early departure of Sao-ke Alfred Sze to his post as Chinese Minister to Washington. Dr. Sze was squeezed out of the Cabinet in Peking and will leave for Washington at an early time.

10 Years Ago In The China Weekly Review

"Chief Stabilizing Power"

March 12, 1938.

SEIGO Nakano, self-styled father of Japanese Fascism, returned to Tokyo last week from a six month "goodwill" tour of Europe, and since has been entertaining the Japanese people and newspaper writers with reports of his interviews with Hitler and Mussolini.... Both Germany and Italy are following a positive policy. Hitler and Mussolini are working hand in glove and both are heartily pleased to have the assistance of Japan—"chief stabilizing power" in the Orient—and both desire to strengthen their ties with Japan. Italy, Germany and Japan have a common objective in their anti-Comintern accord—and in the Orient Japan alone is capable of attaining the desired end. "Hitler told me he hoped from the bottom of his heart that Japan would become more powerful than she is now, and we shall do everything in our power to help Japan to strengthen herself. I told Hitler that within a few months after the commencement of the current hostilities, Japan had occupied in China an area the size of Europe...."

Young Marshal Confers

OF general interest was the report that General Chang Hsueh-liang, the "Young Marshal," will shortly leave Changsha for Hankow. For a considerable time, General Chang has been in retirement, his whereabouts being unknown. He is said to have taken no active part in the present war, although the units of the Northeastern Army formerly under his command have been actively fighting on various fronts.... His visit to Hankow, where it is presumed he will confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, is regarded as politically significant, and may result in his active participation in political and military affairs.



The diamond cannot be polished without
friction, nor the man perfected without trials.

—CHINESE PROVERB.



GLOBE WIRELESS LTD.

51 Kwangtung Road
SHANGHAI (O)



MANUFACTURERS—EXPORTERS—IMPORTERS



International Distributors

SENECA EXPORT CORPORATION

90 West Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Metals & Iron—Electrical Equipment—Chemicals—Dyes—Pharmaceuticals—Textiles—
Engineering—Marine Equipment—Hardware—Coal

For further information and quotations call or write

FORTUNE TRADERS

316 Chartered Bank Building

18 The Bund, Shanghai, China—Tel. 18831

PROSPEROUS TRADING CO.

Cable Address: Prostrade

7th Floor Pedder Bldg.

Pedder St. Hongkong—Tel. 23518

A PRIVATE CITIZEN'S SELF-HELP PROGRAM FOR CHINA

C. Y. W. Meng

WHEN a man is driven to despair, he is likely to indulge in solitary meditation, thinking, "What next?" and seeking a possible way out of a seemingly impossible situation. The present deteriorating political and economic situation in China has certainly driven many patriotic Chinese to break their silence and speak out as to what they believe should be done to save the country and the people before the zero hour is reached.

Precisely in the same situation and with the same sentiment, I venture to advance one "10-Point Self-help Program" for China, for the purpose of academic discussion not only by my fellow countrymen but by China's many well wishers as well. A nonpartisan myself, knowing nothing about politics, I express only the convictions of a patriotic Chinese who has no axe to grind whatsoever.

Preliminary Points

However, before presenting a concrete program, I would like to dwell on a few preliminary points, partly explaining the reason why I break my silence, and partly discussing the basis of my planning.

In my view, during such a crucial period as the present one in our nation's history, it is against one's conscience to keep silent. Therefore, any action on the part of the Government to shut the mouths of the people amounts not only to a violation of the freedoms of speech and publication so explicitly guaranteed in the Constitution, but is also tantamount to a suppression of the growth of the national consciousness and the development of public opinion—so valuable and so vital an asset to a democracy.

Secondly, I have worked out this program on a basis of realism,

rationalism and sanity, and with no personal prejudices and partisanship or selfishness. Lastly, unlike Premier Chang Chun's 10-Point Self-help Program, announced a short while ago, in which he begins with economic problems. I start with political. This is because it is my conviction that the present political mess is the principal cause of all our economic and social ills. Therefore, it seems to me that we must use the Sword of Damocles to cut the Gordian knot once for all.

Point One: Recently within one week, two high American officials in China spoke on the subject of our national affairs. Admiral Charles M. Cooke, Jr., at a farewell press conference in Tsingtao, told Chinese reporters, "There is no doubt in the minds of everybody here that in order to get China on the path of prosperity, rehabilitation and democratic government, the first thing you must do is to get your civil strife ended." He added, "It is extremely important as a primary step which is seldom sufficiently stressed in regard to the China problem."

The Admiral's advice may also serve as a rejoinder to the attack on President Truman by some Republican Senators for his failure to include any anti-Communist military aid in his US\$570,000,000 Chinese-aid program. Here is an American military official who has spent the past 25 months in China, and his conclusion is that "China's recovery hinges on the end of the Civil War." I take the opportunity to further inform the American people that what the Chinese really need is not American guns or bombers but American productive machinery and farm tractors; not American military aid but American capital and technical assistance in our national economic reconstruction, which, in order to be effective, must be free from any political and military design.

Organized Groups

Point Two: American Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart's personal message to the people of China needs no citation by me. Part of his messages reads: "More specifically, the problem is how to benefit the common people and to protect them alike from the extreme reactionary or selfish elements and from the extreme radicals with their brutally destructive revolutionary tactics. Both of these groups are highly organized. Both place their partisan or their individual interests far above those of the suffering people."

In the past, I have repeatedly voiced the necessity of putting these extremists, reactionaries and "jingoist militarists" under control be-

fore internal peace is possible.

Point Three: General Li Tsung-jen, one of China's six leading four-star generals and a prominent candidate for the vice-presidency, in his initial public statement upon entering the election campaign, strongly advocated the increase of administrative efficiency and the elimination of corruption in officialdom. He said that in order to achieve the first end the first thing to do is to simplify the administrative structure, for only then will there be less red tape and will action be expedited.

Public Curse

But he continued: However, efficiency of government cannot be fully attained if corruption is allowed to exist; and the most effective way of eliminating this is to do away with personal favoritism. Severe punishment, if meted out to the offender, will also help remove the common public curse." I agree wholeheartedly with the General.

Point Four: This same General, in his first public statement, also stated, "An efficient and honest government is as urgently required by this country as a government whose foundation is broadened. Irrespective of their party affiliations a greater number of qualified and talented men and women of good character must be admitted into the Government service."

This statement coincides well with the words of Secretary of State George C. Marshall that there is "a splendid group of men, but who as yet lack the political power to exercise a controlling influence.... Successful action on their part under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would, I believe, lead to unity through good government." And this is also consonant with the words of American Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart that "There are many public-spirited people in China who could help the Government to render its best service to the nation if they were able to organize effectively and make articulate the will of the people."

Therefore, I propose the "broadening of the foundation of our Government" by including a far greater number of qualified and talented men and women in the Government, irrespective of their party affiliations.

Moral Reconstruction

Point Five: Speaking before the delegates to the National Catholic Educational Conference recently held in the National Aurora College for Women in Shanghai, Archbishop Paul Yu Pin urged moral recon-

店商鞋皮奇道

號〇八四路川四

Our Ladies' & Gentlemen's shoes of all kinds, in all sizes

are most comfortable, fashionable & reasonably priced.

We carry the most up-to-date shoes at the lowest possible price.

DODGE SHOE CO.

480 Szechuen Road

struction. He said, "It is practically impossible to plan for material reconstruction under present circumstances. But by striving for moral and spiritual results, we can go to the very sources of China's troubles."

In this respect, the Archbishop is very right. Indeed, our present moral level has sunk to its lowest ebb, and until it rises, national reconstruction is impossible. At no other time has China been in such need of intensive character education and moral revival than today.

Point Six: General Li Tsung-jen, in his public statement, further stated that, "Emphasis should also be laid on guaranteeing to the people their freedom of speech, press, association and academic research," while Ambassador Stuart, in his personal message to the Chinese, defined a democratic government as "a government which guarantees freedom from forcible interference in the daily pursuits of the people and freedom from fear." In Chinese magazines, I have read many articles dealing with this same point, such as, "This Is the Age of Human Rights."

With the exception of a handful of extremists, reactionaries and conservatives, I believe most people in my country welcome such a comment, and believe in the "age of human rights." This constitutes a happy sign of the rising of the people from their long lethargy, because the people are now beginning to know, to appreciate and to prize their rights and liberties. Every decent government should encourage such a development.

Habeas Corpus Needed

In this "age of human rights," there should be no political prisoners, no purges, no police states, no concentration camps, and no "Special Service Men" to watch the movements of the people. On the contrary, writ of Habeas Corpus should be applied in full.

Point Seven: Ambassador Stuart, in his personal message, pointed out that "Our problem has been how to help the common people who have been the chief sufferers from the devastating internal conflict which has continued since VJ Day." The Ambassador has further stated the needs for the common people in China as being "peace and productive activity under a government that cares for their welfare."

Indeed, the present plight of this common man in China is most miserable, and would have driven any westerner to despair. This 'common man', who is most industrious and who lives in the most simple way, has no desires except for peace and the chance to live and work. He wants to have a decent Government which will look after his welfare and provide him with due protection. He wants to have part of the present crushing tax burden shifted to the bureaucratic capitalists and plutocrats. He wants the gulf between the rich and the poor to be

narrowed. He wants the many cities in China to become less and less cities of contrast between the extreme rich and the extreme poor.

Social Justice

But the existence of such a situation is quite inconsistent with the present century. There is a great need for the protection of the integrity and dignity of the individual, promotion of social justice, and the improvement of the welfare of the common man.

Point Eight: Mr. Shao Li-tze, Secretary General of the People's Political Council, was quoted as saying, "Unless Soviet-American cooperation is effected, there can be no peaceful settlement of the communist problem in China."

There is indeed much truth in this statement. There can be no denial of the fact that the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union is as mighty a saboteur of peace as the deep-seated hatred, jealousy, fear and suspicion between the Chinese rival factions. When two great powers are divided into hostile camps, the reactionaries and the extremists grow irreconcilable to each other and wreck all plans for peace. Therefore, the opinion of many competent Chinese observers is that, in order to secure a political settlement in China, the Chinese leaders must go to the root of the trouble—to ease the present US-USSR tension by first removing their mutual suspicions and by halting their mutual recriminations, propaganda war and cold war.

I agree with Mr. Sumner Welles who, in his *The Time for Decision*, said, "In the first postwar years, the two greatest powers, both from a material and military standpoint, will be the United States and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. Upon the desire and the capacity of these two peoples to work together will depend the maintenance of world peace and of human progress." I believe Chinese leaders can—and should—contribute something in this direction if they will take steps along the following lines:

Friendship Policy

- (1) China must never choose sides. China must never further

divide the USSR and USA. Instead, China must do all she can to bring them together. China's policy toward these two powers should be essentially one of friendship to both.

(2) Our leaders should not lose their patience, but must believe in the efficacy of personal contact between the chiefs of the states. As pointed out by Sumner Welles in his *Where Are We Heading?* "President Roosevelt was a convinced believer in the efficacy of personal contacts between chiefs of states. He had put to one side all questions of presidential prestige in his insistent desire to meet Stalin face to face and to find with him an understanding covering every controversial question that has arisen or might arise." I suggest that both President Truman and President Chiang exert some effort in this direction, for certainly there is nothing to be lost by trying. In the case of China, the holding of a successful historic "Truman-Chiang-Stalin-Attlee Meeting" in Berlin or elsewhere will help immensely in the settlement of our communist problem.

(3) China must also exert full efforts to bring about the revival of the UN as a living being and as an effective instrument for the settlement of international disputes. My world peace formula may be stated as follows:

Marshall Plan + UNO = World Peace

The Marshall Plan alone is not enough.

(4) President Chiang should issue a timely statement which may go down in the annals of Chinese history as the "Chiang Kai-shek Doctrine," similar to the "Monroe Doctrine" in American history, to the effect that "China always stands for world peace and international justice and for a free society where there are no subject peoples and no colonies. China has no territorial ambitions. China has not the slightest intention of interfering in the internal affairs of any nation. But China will not tolerate interference in her own internal affairs by any foreign power."

Release Of Marines

Under such a foreign policy, Nanking, on the one hand, must suspend

Café Federal CONFECTIONERY
RESTAURANT
TEA-ROOM
Specialty—CHESTNUT CAKE

Leading in the Field of Good Taste

1199 Nanking Road (W)

Telephone 35171



★ GENERAL AND BONDED WAREHOUSES

★ CUSTOMS BROKERS

★ TRUCK SERVICE

★ LIGHTERAGE

COMMERCIAL EXPRESS & STORAGE CO., LTD.

EXPRESS AND INTERNATIONAL FORWARDING AGENTS

53 YUEN MING YUEN ROAD • TEL. 16933

for a while, or at least, modify the present AAG (American Advisory Group) program, and, on the other hand, must inform the Chinese Communists through radio broadcasts or any other channels that, although the civil strife is still going on, it is after all a fight between two brothers, in which *neither side should invite foreign interference*. The detention of four or five American marines by the Chinese Communists, apparently with a view to holding them as "hostages" is very ill-advised, and is a very shortsighted policy with no regard to our national interests. These marines must be quickly released.

US Maneuvers

While these pages are being written, US fleet maneuvers, comprising two cruisers, one aircraft carrier and 12 destroyers, mostly from the American task force in the Pacific, together with forces now stationed in Tsingtao, will rendezvous somewhere between Okinawa and Hongkong. No matter how the American authorities may explain their actions, there is no doubt this is a demonstration of American might in Chinese waters for the benefit of the Communists—a demonstration similar to others which have taken place in Near Eastern waters before.

But at the same time, no competent observer will dismiss the recently reported Russian offer of mediation in China as "only a rumor" or as "nothing important." On the contrary, most observers see that such an offer is not only wrapped in a shroud of mystery but is also full of possibilities.

Only a couple of days after the announcement of the American US\$570,000,000 China-aid plan, and the sales of military supplies including planes and ammunition, Moscow began to break its silence, and sounded out an offer of mediation. Although the Russians may claim now that such a report is without foundation, who can be sure that Moscow's move ends there?

China must wake up, and make a determined resolution to be an independent and sovereign state, and be one of the "Big Five" not only in

name but also in fact. We should exert our own efforts in reaching a political settlement, and avoid any outside interference.

Point Nine: China must lead all other countries in the world in adopting the system of a mixed economy. China must not only strive hard for democracy, but also for a modern democracy which provides us with political freedom, economic equality and social security—not one or two of these, but all three. Neither American democracy nor Soviet communism will satisfy our demands. We have to work out a form of democracy to meet our own needs, and this form of democracy should be a progressive and democratic socialism.

China must believe that the true solution of the present world problem—Right or Left—does not lie in any extremity, but in encouraging America to become less capitalistic and more socialistic, and Russia to become less radical and more democratic; in encouraging capitalist society to increase planning, and communist society to increase liberty. This is the guide to our internal policy makers.

Point Ten: Lastly, there should be no hostile policy towards liberalism, and no persecution of liberals. A progressive people is not necessarily leftist. China must not confuse liberals with communists. Not only that, the whole nation must look forward, and must think more of tomorrow.

* * *

IT will thus be seen that the present program is drawn mostly from the friendly advice of American officials in China, from the utterances of Chinese officials and leaders, and from the writings of other Chinese. I am merely compiling them to form a self-help program of our own.

When this program is in full application, it does not signify the retirement of the Kuomintang from politics *en bloc*, nor does it mean the immediate ascendancy into power of the Chinese Communist party. The

result of the enforcement of this program is precisely what Secretary of State George C. Marshall hoped from China when he said: "The salvation of the situation (in China), as I see it, would be the assumption of leadership by the liberals in the (Chinese) Government." To be more concrete, the objective of this Program may be stated as follows:—

(1) To seek for internal peace and unity at the earliest possible date, and to provide a chance for China's common man to live and work.

(2) To form a truly democratic government with a representative government capable of enforcing an elaborate forward-looking and socialist reform program, of protecting the interest and welfare of the people and of organizing and encouraging them to exercise their sovereign control over the Government, under the leadership of President Chiang Kai-shek.

(3) To staff the administration—central as well as local—with far more men who believe in their century, men who can serve their nation and time, and social workers and reformers.

(4) To enforce an independent and dignified foreign policy of seeking no foreign aid for our present internal strife, and discouraging as much as possible any outside interference in our internal affairs, while remaining active in the international diplomatic field by exerting every effort to make the UN operative and to ease the present USA-USSR tension.

We Chinese certainly have heard enough outside criticism of our inefficiency and corruption. We hate this. But we don't blame these foreign critics so much as we blame ourselves. We regard self-criticism and self-indictment as the best policy. We must make up our minds to wipe out these two public curses.

Realistic Approach

We Chinese are known to be realists. We know that God only helps those who help themselves. As the American Ambassador in his personal message aptly pointed out, "No amount of American material assistance, nor any number of skilled American technical advisers can accomplish what is required to bring political stability and economic recovery to China.... the real task, however, rests with the Chinese people themselves."

Indeed, no amount of American dollars can help us to tide over the present economic crisis which is solely due to the political mess. And no amount of American military supplies can help us win this battle for the "support of the people." But new ideas, constructive, above-party and inspirational leadership and a self-help program based on realism, rationalism and sanity will accomplish the task we face.

Graft And Bandits Plague Yunnan

Helen P. F. Shih

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review.)

Kunming.

A CHINESE proverb says: "It is natural for one to become red if he is close to red, and for one to become black if he is close to black." In an atmosphere of political corruption, the "Educational Circle," which is considered in the eyes of the lao pai hsing as a noble group practicing a respected profession, has become accustomed to corruption—or "blackness." This is why the people of this province are focussing their attention on Yunnan University nowadays.

The *North Star*, a wall paper edited by the students of Y.U. on January 7, 1948, exposed an alleged case of corruption concerning the University President and the Director of the University Hospital. These men were reported to have obtained by graft and used to their own advantage surgical instruments, medicines, and other medical materials donated by UNRRA in September, 1946, and by the American Red Cross in September, 1947. A petition signed by over 300 students was immediately presented to the Association of Student Representatives of all Departments, demanding that this situation be checked.

Report Requested

The Association asked Mr. Shong Ching-nai, the University's President, to make a detailed report to the public. This created quite a stir in Kunming. The Professors' Association and the Expense-Auditing Committee of Y.U., complying with Mr. Shong's request, checked the accounts and the materials on January 15, and published a note in the papers saying that the materials in question were being kept in the hospital.

But the University students had another side of the picture to disclose in the leaflets they distributed throughout Kunming. These pointed out that the University Hospital was such in name only, for it charged a fee for all medical treatment of University students and personnel. In addition, the students of Y.U. Medical College have to pay for all costs they incur while practicing at the hospital. However, the American Red Cross had stipulated in a letter to the University: "They (all the donated medical materials) are for the use of your medical school, hospital and patients, who are not to be charged for them."

Charges Denied

On February 11, Mr. Shong notified all the students who had signed the petition that they must sign another within three days, admitting responsibility for their action. If

they should fail to do so, he would punish them because they had slandered his reputation. Shong also issued "Letters to the Students" in which he denied the students' charges. Meanwhile, a group of Y.U. Medical College graduates, who were supporters of Shong since they had already received their share, protested their schoolmates' accusation and white-washed Shong.

The irate students not only called a press conference in order to get the true story reported (though no paper dared to release it), but also sent petitions to the Ministry of Education in Nanking and to the Branch Offices of the Control Yuan and the Ministry of Auditing, asking for a full inspection and punishment of those involved in this case.

However, considering the advanced state of political corruption existing in almost every Government agency today, the Yunnan University students may be said to be making a "mountain out of a mole hill" and it is not difficult to imagine how much consideration their case will get from the higher authorities.

* * *

LU Tsung-jen, former notorious Commissioner of Finance, ex-Commissioner of Civil Affairs, ex-Director of the Yunnan Food Administration and, currently, General Manager of the Yunnan Provincial Enterprise Bureau (which has been amalgamated with the Yunnan People's Enterprise Corporation), has flown to Hongkong to escape the charges and accusations of his scapegoats at Kunming Court. The head of the local Control Yuan Branch Office requested of the National Control Yuan that Lu be arrested. Nobody yet knows the result of this request.

At any rate, a "Committee for the Liquidation of Lu Tsung-jen's Corruption" has been organized in Chungking. Its members have peti-

tioned the Central Government, the Executive Yuan, the Control Yuan and the Yunnan Government to take cognizance of the facts of Lu's corruption and also of the corruption of his running dogs. The latter include: an ex-director of the Yunnan Provincial Tax Office, an ex-sub-manager of YPEB, a member of the accounting department of the Yunnan Government, a manager of the Yunnan Sin Wen Bank, and ex-managers of the Yunnan Salt and Tobacco Administrations.

The Committee has demanded that that these people be punished by law and that their properties be confiscated and be used in the interest of the public. The Yunnanese have seen Lu and these six men grow rich and fat in office, while they themselves have become poorer by the day. Let us take two of this group as examples: One had taken advantage of his political position to acquire literally hundreds of houses, many of them new and modern, and his monthly rent income amounts to billions of dollars. Another official is either the owner or renting agent of a number of foreign-style homes. At any rate, his income is also tremendous, and he owns one of the most priceless and largest gardens in China.

Bribes Suspected

Could these two men possibly have earned enough money in public office to pay for what they own? No, a more logical explanation of their wealth can be found in reviewing the Provincial Land Office surveys which they organized, surveys which produced maps and charts of taxable land whose contours were shaped more by the bribes of rich landlords than by surveying instruments.

Since the war with Japan and during the present Civil War, the Government has imposed a rice tax, and a system of "borrowing" rice, on farmers in order to meet the

Everything Photographic!

PHOTO SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENTS
CAMERAS & ACCESSORIES
CINEMATOGRAPHS & PROJECTORS
DARKROOM APPARATUS
DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING
DOCUMENTS REPRODUCED

DOLLAR PHOTO SUPPLIES CO.

55 Nanking Road (Eastern)

Tel. 14777, 16633

Cable Address 3819 or DARAY

military demand. On Yunnan farmers, the rice tax and rice-borrowing falls more heavily than in other areas, since the tax is according to the above-mentioned officially "surveyed" acreage. What actually happens is that the tenant-farmers are forced to pay whatever is demanded of them by the Government since they have no way of bribing the official surveyors. The middle-class landlords are also caught in the trap. In several cases, because of bad crops this group has been unable to pay the rice tax, and has offered their land to the Government instead. The offers have been

refused. The result of all this is that numbers of Yunnan farmers and small landlords have been forced to paste land-ownership certificates on their doors and leave their homes to become "bandits."

Since, in China, money is everything, and can even make a camel pass through the eye of a needle, a deaf ear is turned by the Government to the pleas of the suffering Yunnanese. But they continue to petition, and hope against hope that their petitions may be heeded.

THE bandits in this province are spreading out like wild fire.

Following the Government's settling of the "rebellion incident" of Shui-lee County, thousands of lao pai-hsing have reunited into a Democratic Union Army along the borders of Yao-an, Ta-yao and Yen-fon hsien in the west. They carry American-made hand grenades, rifles and machine guns. Under the slogan of "Rob the Rich; Help the Poor: Stabilize the People's Livelihood and Improve National Reconstruction," they are making a successful thing of armed robbery. It is the old story of "Robin Hood," and can be found in the history of every country. In China we find it in *Shui Fu*, a famous novel of the Sung Dynasty (960-1296 B.C.) It would seem that very little progress in suppressing banditry has been made in the last 2,000 years.

People Desperate

The magistrates of Shui-lee County and of the above-mentioned three hsien were discharged on the ground that they had failed to administer properly the duties of their office. Needless to say, it is impossible for anyone to administer properly and control a large group of people who have already been driven to desperation, as were the natives of these hsien. And, since the people had already been squeezed dry, the magistrates had nothing to gain for their own pockets from controlling them—even by force.

The *Kuan Char Pao* (Observer Daily) reported on February 7, 1948, that over 2,000 "international" bandits are occupying Chen-bian hsien on the border of Kwangsi and Yunnan. While generally not believed by serious observers, it is commonly reported that Russians, Frenchmen, Japanese, Chinese Communists and discharged Chinese Nationalists military officers make up the group. They are said to be well equipped and very powerful, and have commissioned their own magistrate with pao chia chiefs chosen by the people. Pao-lo and Gong-wu hsien, on the border of Indo-China, are strongholds for another group of some 6,000 bandits who possess 70 machine guns and a number of American-made rifles. They are reported to have a close alliance with the Vietnam Government.

With the purpose of crushing banditry, the Bandit-Suppression Headquarters, now established at Pai-seh hsien in Kwangsi, was organized in 1912. In the 36 years since then, its efforts have had worse than no effect, for the more the Government suppresses, the more the bandits seem to grow in numbers. Perhaps one explanation can be found in a changing interpretation of the word, "bandit." Nowadays any group or individual who opposes the Government, no matter how just the reasons, is in danger of being labeled "bandit." It is high time for the Government to recognize the difference in its bandits; to bring to justice the one group and to wipe out the reasons for the existence of the other.

Reconstruction

In the management of human ills, the use of well-chosen dietary supplements is a valuable aid to the reconstruction of nutritionally defective patients.

In the production of Vitaminerals, scientific laboratory control and the collective effect of nationwide clinical experience are combined to bring the doctor maximum effectiveness in correcting nutritional defects by controlled dietary supplementation.

There is a place in every case for nutritional improvement—and a correctly formulated Vitaminerals for the doctor's purpose.

VITAMINERALS INC.

3636 BEVERLY BLVD., LOS ANGELES 4, CALIFORNIA

Vitaminerals—China

3rd floor, 220 Wei Fook Road, CANTON
C. C. Fang, Mgr.

Vitaminerals—Hongkong

Pedder Building, G. P. O. Box 241
C. P. Ho, Mgr.

Associate Distributors:

Nanyang Dispensary, SHANGHAI

506 Nanking Road

Telephone 98438-9



RECENT ECONOMIC EXPERIMENTS IN FRANCE

Jacques Decaux

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review).

Paris, Feb. 18, 1948.

IT has happened again! The French people have been given a new dose of experimental economic medicine by their Government. Happily, the French guinea pig has a sound heart, for otherwise he might truly have succumbed in the crisis.

To clarify the situation, let us state that there is a battle going on among the three political blocs within the Government which makes the business of administering a difficult one for anyone, especially in this time of post-war economic emergency. The whole world is struggling with the post-war ideology of "planned economy," and France is no exception. The Schumann Government in France is successor to a series of socialist governments, and still has a minority of voices in Parliament. It has been working very hard to lighten restrictions and give the country a more flexible economy, but it still must placate the socialist majority.

Mayer Plan

Last week, this was very evident. The Mayer Plan was formulated with provisions for putting all foreign currencies on the free market. Its purpose was to lower prices, to deal a blow to the black market and to give the Government some of the hard currency it needs while waiting for the European Relief Plan to start functioning. But when the Socialist Party got wind of the plan, it set up a howl that the Government was playing into the hands of black marketeers and high finance, and that the small man would suffer. In an effort to appease the howling socialists, Schumann compromised on various aspects of the Mayer Plan—and then things started to happen!

It was stated that the US dollars belonging to French exporters would be bought according to the Italian plan, i.e. half of the amounts involved to be paid at the clearing price, and the other half at the rate of the daily quotation. This measure was said to constitute "free exchange" of money. But the results were fictitious. US dollars have come down from 320 francs to one to about 300 to one, but this does not mean the value of the French franc has really increased. Private selling of US dollars and of Portuguese escudos is entirely unrestricted. The reverse transaction, however, is not. No one can buy dollars or escudos without first getting a license from the Government, and the latter has not deemed it necessary or convenient to issue such licenses except in very special cases. Thus, by playing alone at the game of buying, the Government was able to lower artificially the price of US dollars.

The most important compromise made by the Government to the Socialist Party was the 5,000 franc note affair. One morning, the French people woke up to hear that their large denomination notes were with-

out value. The next day, they were told to go to their banks and turn in the notes along with a food ration coupon in exchange for a receipt. This measure was directed against the big black market operators who had heaps of large denomination notes the idea being that when they surrendered the notes they would be obliged to account for their possession of them.

Hoarders Hit

Nowadays, with prices constantly climbing, a 5,000 franc note is a very ordinary thing. Since it is the largest denomination bill issued, most people had one or two tucked away in their possession for emergencies. Naturally it was a shock to be told that their little nest eggs had become worthless. Also, the peasants as a group, had a large number of hoarded bills, for peasants the world over have never trusted banks and like to have their savings within arm's reach. They, too, were faced with being deprived of their treasure.

For two days, the French pulled long faces. As one sceptic put it, the Government succeeded in forcing legal currency onto the black market, for, during the days of uncertainty, the outlawed 5,000 franc notes were offered for sale at prices as low as 30 percent of their value. Finally, it was announced that only up to 10,000 francs would be paid back to holders of receipts for the large denomination bills.

Another step recently taken by the Government was the announced "free" sale of gold. It was heard that the Bank of France was offering 1,500 francs for one French 20 franc gold piece, but, of course, no one took it seriously as the black market quotation stands at about 3,500. Here again, the deal was onesided. The Government was the announced buyer, but, by fixing the price so low, made sure there would be no sale.

The effect of all this economic maneuvering was multiple. The French, who had learned the hard way about their 5,000 franc notes, began to fear that their 1,000 notes might suffer a similar fate.

There was quite a commotion caused by everyone's trying to unload his remaining large denomination notes in every shop, and the effect was, of course, that small bills became very scarce indeed and that shops have been having trouble making change lately.

A second effect has been the loss of confidence in the paper franc. Gold prices have been rising on the black market, and foreign stocks have been climbing. Last week, Minister Mayer announced over the radio that the French people should no longer entertain fear for their money; the Government had finished its experimentation and money holders would no longer be subject to attack. However sincere Mr. Mayer may have been, however, people realize that the Government needs money in its treasury, and that since the experiment has proved a semi-failure, the Government would be tempted to try something else before long. It is common nowadays for most governments to use illegal action of the sort which, if attempted by an individual, would send him to jail; and the people are aware of this.

Evasive Reaction

The normal reaction to constraint is evasion, and it is certain that, while nominally keeping to the letter of the law, the entire French population is actually cheating the state—somehow. It wouldn't be able to carry on business at all if it didn't. This is a painful state of affairs for which the French government is largely accountable due to its own shortsightedness. As in the 5,000 franc note business, the treasury may have profited from the maneuver to some extent, but certainly not enough to make up for destroying the people's confidence in the Government and in the money.

It would seem that the only conclusion to be drawn from all this is that, in this sad world, party politics would appear to be more important than the welfare of nations, a more or less "mal du siècle" in our post-war world.

Floors

renovated

by

Electric

Wiring &

Waxing

FESCO

DIAL 12156



Who's Who in China

CHEN CHING-YUN, Minister of Overseas Affairs; born in 1898; graduated from the Curtis Flying School, USA; fought in the Revolutionary War under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 1911; joined the Chin-



(陳慶雲)

Chen Ching-yun

ese Revolutionary Party (forerunner of Kuomintang) in 1914; aide de camp at the Generalissimo's headquarters (Dr. Sun Yat-sen) with the rank of Lt. Colonel, 1918; squadron commander in the expedition against Lung Chi-kwong in 1919; chief of staff, Kwangtung Provincial Coastal Defense, 1922; director, Kwangtung Provincial Navigation Bureau, 1923; participated in the Northern Expedition under the command of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in 1926; commandant of the Air Force in Kwangtung and concurrently dean of the Aviation School, with the rank of major general, 1927; commandant of Fort Bocca Tigres, Kwangtung, 1927; member of the Provincial Council, Kwangtung Government, and concurrently chief of the Public Safety Bureau, Canton, 1931; member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Headquarters, 1932; director, National Commission on Aeronautical Affairs, 1935; commandant of the Central Aviation School, 1936; the first group commanding officer, Chinese Air Force, 1936; commandant of the Air Cadet School, CAF, Colonel, 1938; member, National Commission on Aeronautical Affairs, 1939 and 1941; vice-minister, Ministry of Overseas Affairs, 1941; Minister of Overseas Affairs since 1945; member of the standing committee and concurrently secretary-general, National Aviation Reconstruction Association, 1941; address: Ministry of Overseas Affairs, Kuomintang Headquarters, Nanking, China.

CHINA ORTHOPEDIC INDUSTRY

Foot
Arches
Hernia
Trusses
Artificial
Limbs
and all
kind of
Orthopedic
Apparatus.



中國科學整形館

519 Chung Cheng Road (Central)
Tel. 73772

The Week's Business

BUSINESS as well as general economic developments during the week under review (March 3 to March 10) have been particularly disappointing. Prices of essential foodstuffs went up drastically in spite of governmental interference. Black market quotations were reported to have reached fantastic heights. The Stock Exchange was erratic.

Worse still, various reports and rumors claiming that the Government was contemplating new foreign trade and foreign exchange rates were denied by Government spokesmen in Nanking, who, flatly declared that neither the Finance Ministry nor the Economic Ministry intend to announce any major changes in the prevailing exchange and trade systems. As all journals had carried long reports referring to contemplated and almost accepted reforms, the Government's announcements came as a blow to both financiers and merchants. No sooner were the denials published than prices of commodities, stocks and exchanges increased rapidly.

On Tuesday, March 9, the Central Bank announced new foreign exchange rates, fixing the dollar at CNC\$195,000 (cover rate) and the pound Sterling at CNC\$585,000, an increase of about 33 percent. The cross rate between the two key currencies remained unchanged, namely three dollars for the pound Sterling.

The Central Bank's decision to increase its official rates apparently came far too late. As many weeks had elapsed before the Bank decided to readjust its cover rates, prices of domestic products had advanced already, although, contrary to several statements, they failed to increase in concert with black market rates.

While during the week ending March 6, several stock operators were reported to have left the share market—believing that new change and foreign trade regulations might offer better chances on the commodity markets—they returned to the stock market immediately after the above denial was published. As a result, the demand for stocks increased drastically and rates on the official Stock Exchange and the curb exchanges gained rapidly.

Meanwhile, news, statements and rumors with regard to the forthcoming American aid to China continued to be discussed by local businessmen. While an American statement claimed that American business interests

were protected, the unanswered question was whether imports to be made in connection with planned American credits generally would be handled by commercial firms. As no Chinese statement in this respect has yet been forthcoming, Chinese businessmen claim that Government corporations are prepared to handle most of the expected business.

According to reports published in Hongkong and widely read in Shanghai, large quantities of fancy goods, the import of which is prohibited, continue to arrive in Hongkong. The report said:

"Import returns of Hongkong do not bear out the American export figures for jewelry findings and fountain pens. It appears that large lots of such luxury goods were only declared in the US for Hongkong but actually unloaded in a China port (with or without official connivance or profit sharing). A large proportion of this trade has been carried out by Overseas Chinese in the US who, instead of sending US dollar drafts to their relatives and friends in China (via Hongkong), are dispatching parcels (often by air transport) containing high-priced goods for disposal in China. Proceeds of such fancy goods (including cosmetics) usually bring better returns for the recipients than US dollar drafts in the unofficial exchange market."

While import smuggling is going on, it is obvious that export smuggling, too, has not come to a standstill. The tremendous difference between official and black exchange rates continues to induce exporters to ship goods clandestinely to south China ports from where Macao and Hongkong may be reached without difficulty. The unrealistic foreign exchange and foreign trade policy of the Government, therefore, results in smaller incomes in foreign exchange by the Central Bank than would be the case if realistic rates were established and exporters were helped by more up-to-date regulations, business organizations pointed out last week.

The general economic deterioration to be observed last week was illustrated by several facts of which the two most obvious were the rice price—which neared the CNC\$4,000,000 per picul mark—and the silk price which, although exports are hardly possible, went up to CNC\$260,000,000, a tremendous price if calculated at official rates.

Quotations

Stocks	Mar 3	March 9	Commodities	March 3	March 9
	CNC\$	CNC\$		CNC\$	CNC\$
Wing On Textiles	1,170	1,280	White Rice, first	2,800,000	3,700,000
Mayar Silk	2,500	2,460	Wheat Flour	1,260,000	1,480,000
Commercial Press	500	510	Peanut Oil	6,000,000	6,950,000
Wing On Co.	410	455	Raw Silk "C"	175,000,000	260,000,000
Ewo Cotton	1,225,000	1,530,000	Jap. Rayon	143,000,000	201,000,000
Bond C	91,000	106,000	Cot. Yn. (42)	122,000,000	162,000,000
			Cot. Yn. (20)	70,800,000	89,000,000
			Caustic Soda	87,000,000	97,000,000
			Koo Pun Soap	4,150,000	4,920,000

The Review's English Lesson—XXII

WHAT DO YOU THINK IT MEANS?

Now we wish to show how you yourself can, in many cases, learn the meanings of new expressions through your own efforts. This method will not always succeed, especially if you are reading a technical or specialized article, but by applying all the few simple rules given below, you can work out for yourself many meanings that seem unknown at the first reading. These rules are as follows:

- a) Wherever possible try to use a dictionary that explains words fully, instead of relying on a small, pocket-size volume that appears to save your time with very brief explanations or synonyms.
- b) Get the complete idea of the passage by reading the few sentences before and after the new word, so that you will have a general impression of what the new term **SHOULD** mean.
- c) Usually the new term is part of a phrase or is related in some way to another part of the sentence. Thus, try to understand the full passage containing the new term as a part of the sentence, rather than concentrate only on the new term pulled out of its surrounding text.
- d) Make up another term that you can substitute for the unknown one. It should be as close in meaning and relationship to the rest of the sentence as the original, although it may not be of the same grammatical construction.
- e) Test your substitute in the sentence, and write down three or four simple sentences containing the new term so that you will easily learn how to use it.

TRY your ability on the following popular idioms adapted from American magazines. Answers will appear next week.

1. **to put (someone) on the spot:** "The following instance of political maneuvering indicates what's ahead for us in this Presidential Election Year.... (The other day) Congress Republican leaders presented a false anti-inflation bill which they knew would have little effect. But they felt they might gain political strength by getting the Democrats to reject it. They, therefore, brought the bill directly to the floor of the House, demanding that the members agree to an hour's debate on the bill without making amendments. The Republicans knew that they could not get the required 2/3rds majority vote on the bill; they cared nothing about inflation but were just interested in **putting the Democrats on the spot.**" (*New Republic*, December 29, 1947, p.3).

2. **to lose sleep:** "Southern labor leaders are losing very little sleep over the provision of the Taft-Hartley Act which prohibits labor unions from contributing to political campaigns. That prohibition applies only to federal elections, and in the South the labor unions are thinking more about state and local contests in 1948." (*New Republic*, December 29, 1947, p.6).

3. **with a straight face:** "The Republicans didn't dare leave Congress without at least pretending to do something about high prices. But not even their leaders pretend that the four-point program they rushed through Congress on the last day of the recent special session is going to stop inflation.

"Standing firmly against President Truman's ten-point program,....the Republicans tried to make people believe that they had done something to check rising prices. Republican Senator Taft was bold enough to say **with a straight face:** 'In effect, we Republicans dealt with everything the President has proposed, except compulsory power, the reinstallation of the war powers of government to regulate allocation, inventory control, the rationing of commodities, and the control of prices.'" (*New Republic*, December 29, p.7).

4. **to call someone:** "Secretary George Marshall had made a grave tactical error (in bluntly demanding \$6.8 billion from Congress for ERP), and Senator Walter George had **called him on it.**" (*Time*, January 19, 1948, p.7)

5. **trouble-shooter:** "Since July 1937, 'Miss Lucy' has plunged into many of the CIO's toughest and bloodiest struggles to organize labor unions in the South....She is the CIO's No. 1 **trouble-shooter.** When trouble is brewing, CIO HQ in Atlanta usually orders: 'Send Miss Lucy!'" (*New Republic*, January 5, 1948, p.17).

6. **phoney:** "This town was really prosperous before the war, when it was the commercial hub of Cochinchina..... But the present indications of prosperity are mostly **phoney,**' the experienced one continued. He explained that Saigon itself was a city under siege." (*The China Weekly Review*, March 6, 1948, p.19).

THE ANSWERS TO LESSON XXI

The number of the expressions given at the end of Lesson XXI should be fitted in to the blank spaces in that Lesson in the order given below:

	Lesson	20
24)—far-fetched	"	19
13)—doing a double-barreled job	"	6
4)—see eye to eye	"	20
22)—pull the.....teeth	"	19
18)—am in line with	"	18
10)—on the market	"	15
6)—odds	"	20
20)—in hot water	"	15
8)—be counted on	"	19
15)—all-out	"	19
11)—jitters	"	1
1)—banded together	"	19
19)—very guarded	"	14
5)—bypass	"	20
21)—set-up	"	20
23)—hue and cry	"	16
9)—out of the ordinary	"	6
3)—at the expense of	"	15
7)—dark horse	"	3
2)—get a lift	"	19
17)—to boil down	"	19
12)—the man in the street	"	19
14)—advance dope	"	19
16)—paid lip service to	"	19

NEWS OF THE WEEK

US Blamed For Manchuria Crisis; Western Democracies Unite

THE past week witnessed no remarkable change in the military situation in Manchuria, with the Nationalists continuing to rush heavy reinforcements in a last minute attempt to blast open an overland corridor to Mukden.

Press reports indicate that Sze-ping-kai has fallen into Communist hands. It was feared that the Communist capture of the strategic communication hub from which railways radiate to all points of the compass might unbalance the whole Nationalist strategy in the shrinking Manchurian salient.

According to the latest information available, Government forces were moving north, northwest and northeast from Chinchow to launch a large-scale counter-offensive in order to reopen the railway link with Mukden and recapture Yingkow and Hsinlitun.

Communist forces are reported to have moved northward from the Mukden-Dairen Railway, presumably for the purpose of wiping out

Government "pockets" before meeting the forthcoming counter-offensive to be started by Government troops on the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

In addition to transferring crack army units from the Shantung front to Manchuria, rumors were persistent that the Government is contemplating sending new American-trained and American-equipped armies from Taiwan to the north-eastern provinces.

It is generally believed that Nanking is fully resolved to do everything in its power to save the Manchurian situation. The present race between the Nationalists and the Communists is one for time. According to competent military observers, as far as the Manchurian situation is concerned, the time factor is more favorable to the Reds than to the Nationalists. The best the Nationalists can hope for is to tie down Lin Piao's Red units in Manchuria, thus preventing them from crossing the Great Wall to add to the strength of the Reds in North China.

Again, General Teng Wen-yi, the Government's military spokesman, attributed the fall of Yingkow to the shortage of American ammunition. According to the General's story, the only "dependable" troops at Yingkow were a regiment of railway police who were armed with weapons donated by the United States Navy during their World War cooperation with China. The small supply of ammunition for their modern arms was quickly exhausted and entire garrisons were forced to surrender, General Teng explained.

Old generals and civic leaders from Manchuria told United States Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart that Washington must bear a large share of the responsibility for the present mess in Manchuria. They argued that if the United States had not closed a secret deal with Soviet Russia at Yalta, the situation in Manchuria might not have turned out what it is today.

All these charges point to one conclusion: that the United States is felt to be morally and strategically bound to extend immediate military aid to China.

Military Aid—A Burning Issue

LATEST reports from the United States indicate that the Republican advocates of military aid to China are becoming more and more vociferous and insistent. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has heard many pro-testimonies and will hear more in the coming weeks. William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to Soviet Russia, urged Congress to vote US\$100,000,000 worth of military supplies for China in addition to the proposed US\$570,000,000 economic aid. Accusing the State Department of "blindness and apathy" in its policy toward China, Bullitt warned that Communist domination of China would lead to eventual Communist domination of Japan and would open the whole Far East to Communist conquest.

Testifying before the Committee, General Albert Wedemeyer, former commander of United States armed forces in China, urged Congress to give military as well as economic assistance to China. He stressed: "I do not think dollars alone will stop the spread of Communism anywhere in the world.... I predict that if we do not take appropriate steps to stop this Communist conflagration, we are going to pay in blood.... Today economic aid alone will not suffice. Two years ago it would have been all right, but today it is too late...."

However, General Wedemeyer drew a nice distinction between "military aid" and "military participation"

US Blamed for Crisis

IT is interesting and significant to note that with the steady deterioration in the war situation in Manchuria, responsible Government leaders in Nanking and Government-controlled papers are openly holding the United States responsible for the present crisis. In his report to the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, General Pai Chung-hsi, Minister of National Defence, said General George C. Marshall's peace negotiations were the main cause of the Chinese Communist power and the present Nationalist crisis in Manchuria. According to General Pai, 116,000 Communists, moved into Manchuria by Mao Tze-tung by land and sea after VJ Day, were utterly routed by a series of Nationalist victories culminating in the capture of Sze-ping-kai and Changchun in May, 1946.

At that time, General Pai stressed, the Nationalists could have wiped out the Communists and forged ahead to capture Harbin and Kiamusse in Manchuria "without much difficulty." However, General Marshall negotiated a Manchurian truce and stayed the Government's hands, giving the Communists an inevitable respite for regrouping and rebuilding their forces, the National Defence Minister charged.



WE SELL
Parker "51"
Eversharp
Waterman
Sheaffers &
Various Automatic
Pencils

Your Name Engraved Free

THE SHANGHAI
FOUNTAIN PEN CO.
152 Honan Rd. (Central) (11)
Tels. 16069, 14432.

and made it plain that he was talking about aid, and not participation in China's internal fighting. By military aid he meant the sending of competent officers to advise in the use of weapons where a country has been given economic aid.

The most forceful plea for military aid for China was made by General Douglas MacArthur, who emphasized, in his letter addressed to Chairman Charles Eaton of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the military aspects of the China problem. "Underlying all the issues in China now is the military problem. Until it is resolved little progress can be expected toward internal rehabilitation regardless of the extent of outside aid....

MacArthur For President?

General Douglas MacArthur announced March 9 that he would run for presidency of the US, saying in a public statement, "I would be recreant to all my concepts of good citizenship were I to shrink from accepting any public duty to which I might be called by the American people."

"The international aspect of the Chinese problem unfortunately has been somewhat clouded by demands for internal reform. Desirable as such reform may be, its importance is but secondary to the issue of civil strife now engulfing the land, and the two issues are as impossible of synchronization as it would be to alter the structural design of a house while the same is being consumed by flames.... The maintenance of China's integrity against the destructive forces which threaten her engulfment is of infinitely more immediate concern. For with the firm maintenance of such integrity, reform will gradually take place in evolutionary processes in the future."

However, the *New York Herald Tribune* pointed out editorially that MacArthur and other military leaders "have been too superficial in the examination of the Chinese scene. The General was making a grave error when he contended that reform in the Kuomintang Government is not important. Reform is essential. Unless there is such a reform in the Government that can win the support of the peasants, it can never win the guerrilla war, no matter how many millions the United States pours into China. It is all too obvious that the vast quantities of military supplies given China by the United States have so far accomplished little or nothing. It would accomplish no more under the present circumstances to add more direct and forthright military aid."

According to well-informed political observers, the fact that Wash-

ington has sold airplanes and war materials to China during the past several months as recently revealed by the United States Government indicates that the question under debate is not whether the United States should give military aid to China, but how much aid is to be given and in what form.

Further East-West Split

RELATIONS between Soviet Russia and the Western democracies have deteriorated considerably as the result of the recent developments in Czechoslovakia and Finland. Back in the States, Senator Joseph H. Ball proposed as a "rider" to the European Recovery Program the formation of a new veto-free world agency with power to curb Soviet expansion. "It was stressed that the chief job of this supreme world agency would be to combat "aggression or subversion in any form," and that the proposed world agency is an "offensive-defensive alliance" which would provide for "effective collective security without the paralyzing power of the veto."

In England, Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison stoutly denounced the Communists as "enemies to parliamentary or any other kind of democracy." Once more Winston Churchill played up the war threat, "Any thinking man can see that we are all moving into a terrible situation at home and abroad. Not only bankruptcy and privation approach us in this island but the menace of a third world war rolls toward us with every act of Russian imperialist aggression and Communist violence and intrigue."

In France, General Charles de Gaulle called upon France to lead an organization of "free states in Europe" in reconstructing Europe and opposing Russia and Communism. For the first time, he categorically stated that the German people must have their place in this "western group."

All this talk about an anti-Communist war, it would appear, has produced some concrete results. For one thing, Britain, France and the Benelux countries are reported to have agreed on a treaty of economic and political cooperation which other nations of Western Europe will be invited to join. The treaty was looked upon in London and Paris as a "cornerstone of a Western European Union to help halt the western march of Communism."

Meanwhile, the agreement on a policy for international control of the British-occupied Ruhr, the industrial heart of Germany, was hailed as a new advance in the approach of the Western Powers in Germany. This agreement was branded by the Soviets as a "new, decisive step toward the partition of Germany." However, according to Captain Raymond Blackburn, British Labor Party member, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov stated that there would be no war for five years.

EAT AT

Jimmy's

133 Nanking Road

Shanghai

Branch 11-3 Rue Montauban

雅 新

SUN YA

TELEPHONE 90080

719 NANKING ROAD

Shanghai's Most Popular
CHINESE RESTAURANT

Hygienic Methods
Pre-War Quality
Pre-War Portions
Efficient Service

ENGLISH SPOKEN

Pain



**Rheumatism
Lumbago
Gout etc.**

Saridon

STOPS ANY PAIN
IN LESS THAN 10 MINUTES AND
IS PERFECTLY SAFE AND HARMLESS

What US Papers Say

THE US press continued to express divergent views on the subject of American aid to China. Generals Wedemeyer and MacArthur's recent statements have drawn considerable comment from papers all over America. The prospective elections in Korea and the dangerous elements of the situation existing in Palestine were also subjects of editorial interest.

Aid To China

DISCUSSING President Truman's aid proposal, the *Providence* (Rhode Island) *Evening Bulletin* declared: "No course of action open to us in China holds any real promise of advancing American interests. Complete withdrawal, leaving the way open for a Communist triumph and Russian infiltration of China, would be desperately dangerous. All-out support of Chiang would be enormously expensive and almost certainly ineffective."

"The reactionary policies of the Kuomintang make it highly doubtful whether an American attempt to rehabilitate China under such auspices would dissolve the forces represented by Chinese Communism. As long as the landlords and warlords surrounding Chiang resist agrarian reform, for example, the revolt of the peasantry is likely to continue, no matter how much American money is dumped into the country . . . If we cannot pull out of China and we cannot go all the way in, perhaps a holding operation is our only alternative."

Taking a long-range view of the issue, the *San Francisco Chronicle* said that it would be futile to squander "our strength and resources against the symptom, Communism, when we are doing nothing to eliminate the disease, which is poverty unmitigated by either thought or concern on the part of the leadership we have supported (the Nationalist Government)."

MacArthur's message to Congress on March 3 and Wedemeyer's testimony on March 4 inspired varied editorial comment from US papers, some of them agreeing that military aid to China was essential, and others disagreeing.

Among the former was the *Washington Daily News* (Scripps-Howard) which declared: "After the testimony of Lt. General Albert C. Wedemeyer . . . there can no longer be any reasonable doubt of the necessity and wisdom of sending American military supplies and an advisor to aid China . . ."

"No one questions General Wedemeyer's standing as our leading military expert on China . . . Nor can anyone accuse him of being an uncritical partisan of the Nanking Government. He not only admits its serious faults and weakness, but he would not even give it civilian aid without a careful check on expenditures and without military supplies to protect

that relief . . . Therefore, his opinion . . . should and does carry more weight on this subject than that of any other man. . . ."

The *Washington Post* and the *New York Herald Tribune*, on the other hand, did not feel that American military aid in itself would be a good thing for China. Said the *Tribune*: "All available evidence seems to indicate that political thinkers are correct in their estimate of what is happening in China, and that the military thinkers, including General MacArthur, have been too superficial in their examination of the Chinese scene. The General is making the gravest error when he contends that reform in the Kuomintang Government is not important. Reform is essential. Unless there is such reform in the Government that it can win the support of the peasants, it can never win a guerrilla war—no matter how many billions the US pours into China."

The *Washington Post* contended that Marshall's arguments against military aid "are irresistible . . . Lack of training and lack of leadership explain the reverses that the Government armies have sustained in conflict with the Chinese Communists."

Korean Elections

RECENT US press opinion saw in the move for Korean assembly elections in the southern zone a step in the right direction, but discerned only limited results as regards the situation in Korea.

The *Indianapolis News* stated: "The only real and ultimate answer lies at the supreme level of world action. The Moscow course in Korea is only one part of the same studied attempt at domination that is seen in Germany, in Eastern Europe, in Manchuria, in Iran." Stating that the action of the Little Assembly would not solve Korea's problem, the *News* continued: "But it should be done as a matter of right and of an assurance to the Korean people that Americans are not in their country to rule them. As for the Russians, their obvious intention is to convert all Korea into what they already have done with the northern half—a Soviet puppet state."

The *Baltimore Sun* concurred with this view and said further that our action in supporting the proposed elections was dictated partly by "the growing irritation of southern Koreans at the military regime. Some of this irritation and of the disorders which have accompanied it have been fomented by Korean Communists, of whom we have our share. But some of it reflects the quite honest distaste of Korean patriots for foreign rule . . ."

"But the sad fact is that the free elections now proposed in our zone will settle little. They may possibly give southern Koreans a constitutional

and representative government. But they will not remove the iron curtain which separates the two zones. They will not protect the southern Koreans against invasion from the North should the Russians order it. They will not relieve the United States from the obligation to subsidize the truncated land. They will certainly not relieve us of the necessity for keeping American soldiers there."

Palestine

THE *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, in a series of editorials dealing with the Palestine partition situation expressed concern over the fact that "Arab extremists are making obvious preparations for war in Palestine." Pointing out that Britain has 80,000 battle-seasoned troops now in Palestine and that she patrols the country from the land and air, the *Post-Dispatch* felt that it is Britain's solemn duty to maintain order until the UN takes over, and went on to say: "The least she could do would be to let the UN Commission enter Palestine now to organize the contemplated Hebrew and Arab militias necessary to maintain order . . ." The shipment of arms to the Palestinian Arabs "ought to be stopped by the British now . . . The UN commissioners have convinced themselves that, with the possible exception of the Stern Group, the Jewish elements will respect the partition order and cooperate in its peaceful enforcement. They are also convinced that a very sizable proportion of the Arab population will follow a similar policy if protected from the Mufti's assassins."

Criticism was expressed in the *Post-Dispatch* of "the stubborn policy which Great Britain has followed in Palestine . . . (which) now threatens to end in a Russian harvest," and the fear that "a Communist dominated National Hebrew Front might take over in the Holy Land when the British pull out on May 15 . . . (This) danger is real, even if exaggerated. The Soviet Union may have acceded to partition of Palestine only because it saw just such possibilities."

The paper concluded: "It is sad that imperialistic politics allowed hotheads like the traitorous Mufti of Jerusalem to inflame the Arab peasants. There was a time when they showed little hostility to the Jews and were eager enough to share in the benefits of modern ways which the Zionists were bringing to the Holy Land."

"It is equally sad that there should be so little respect for the prestige of the UN. If it fails in Palestine, where can it hope to succeed? If the British attitude is not changed, there ought to be at least an international police force on the spot. Yet it hardly seems probable that one will be organized in time. So the Communists and Arabs alike may have an opportunity for bloody mischief."

What Chinese Papers Say

THE prospect of American military aid for China and the Soviet proposal to conclude an alliance with Finland were copiously commented upon in the Chinese press last week. The proposed change in the Government's strategy in dealing with the Reds was welcomed.

Military Situation

NATIONAL Defence Minister General Pai Chung-hsi's report on the current military situation was hailed by the *Yi Shih Pao* as indicating an "encouraging change in Government strategy."

Commenting on General Pai's statement to the effect that the bandit-suppression campaign is not only a military and political struggle, but also an ideological one and that it is absolutely necessary to regain the confidence of the people, the paper expressed the hope that the Government will proceed from empty talk to actual deeds.

"We particularly support General Pai's proposal to suppress the Communist bandits with economic means. We must carry out the Principle of the People's Livelihood, including equal distribution of land and regulation of private capital.

"A look at the troops who are now engaged in bandit-suppression work will show that most of them are peasants who are unable to solve their problem of livelihood. If the bandit-suppression campaign is intended only to protect the interests of the propertied classes how can we expect them to fight the bandits with enthusiasm? This is the greatest internal crisis facing the military campaign today. The Government should take prompt action to remedy the situation."

Military Aid

"TODAY, the Government and people of the United States view the increasingly serious situation in China from two angles, social and military," the *Chien Hsin Jih Pao* wrote. "Those who observe the Chinese situation from the social viewpoint feel that the Chinese problem is essentially a social one. They are of the opinion that if Chinese society as a whole is not reformed all aid given China will be futile. Those who judge the Chinese situation from the military angle feel that China's most pressing problem of the day is the military problem. They are of the opinion that if the military situation is hopeless, there can be no social reconstruction of any kind. They not only advocate immediate military aid for China, but also have a poor opinion of those wishful thinkers in the States who have been insisting on social reforms in this country.

"As Chinese, we quite understand the views of those who look at the Chinese situation from the social angle. Further, we must admit that Chinese society has quite a number of weaknesses and that these weaknesses cannot be corrected by force alone. However, we wish to offer some advice to those prominent people and scholars in the United States who are inclined to stress the social and political aspects of the China problem. It must be clearly understood that China's social weaknesses are the logical products of the worldwide post-war social disintegration and economic depression. China needs foreign sympathy and aid in order to remedy these weaknesses. Meanwhile, we wish to call their attention to the urgency and gravity of the Chinese situation.

"With regard to military aid, it is our opinion if the United States recognizes China as one of the democratic bastions in the present fight with world communism, she should give China military aid as well. However, if US military aid is designed merely to strengthen America's outposts in Asia for strategic considerations, then the morale value of any military aid would be even smaller than that of the wishful thinking of those naive Americans who are looking at the Chinese situation only from the social angle."

Finland

THE *Ta Kung Pao* saw signs of a further world split in the Soviet proposal for the conclusion of a military alliance with Finland.

"As this proposal was made public at a time when the European situation was extremely tense, it has naturally attracted an unusual amount of world attention. The future development in Soviet-Finnish relations will undoubtedly have a decisive effect on the European situation as a whole.

"The action which the Soviet Union has taken toward Finland is at least as important as American aid to Greece and Turkey. Strategically, the Gulf of Finland is the gateway to Leningrad. If there exists a hostile Finland on the Soviet borders, the Kremlin will feel worried in the event of war. Therefore, the proposed conclusion of a Soviet-Finnish pact is obviously of greater importance than the Soviet-Hungarian or Soviet-Rumanian pact. In order to steal a march on General Marshall, Marshal Stalin has made these two important moves in Central and North Europe so as to prevent Western powers from making any expansion eastward. We cannot but marvel at Stalin's foresight and speed.

"When the Second World War came to an end, people all over the world hoped for the emergence of a democratic and free world which could be truly called 'One World.' But now everybody has been bitterly disappointed. At first it was hoped that the victorious great powers would take upon themselves the responsibility for leading the world in the direction of cooperation and peace, but hard facts now indicate the two great powers which are in a position to lead the others have gone to extremes. Small nations like Czechoslovakia and Finland, have been forced to take sides although they are democratic and free in spirit and tradition."

The *Sin Wen Pao* expressed sympathy with Finland's "misfortune" and attacked Soviet Russia for playing power politics.

"Not content with having seized large quantities of supplies and a big slice of territory from Finland, Soviet Russia has gone a step further and asked Finland to conclude a military alliance with her. Once a military alliance is concluded, control of Finnish armed forces would pass into the hands of Soviet advisers. This is why Finland has indicated her reluctance to let Russia use the Finnish fighting services.

"We can imagine how sorry and indignant the Finnish Government and people must have been to hear of the Soviet proposal.... In view of the present situation, Finland's independence and democracy are in grave danger. The sympathy of the people all over the world is unlikely to change the tragic fate of that country. The urgent task at present is to devise prompt ways and means of checking the spreading flames of power politics...."

The *Tung Nan Jih Pao* pointed out that the Soviet proposal has special significance. "Soviet Russia is now launching an offensive in order to grab all territory which she can lay her hands on. She is trying to do so by applying direct or indirect pressure. As a matter of fact, Russia is now engaged in a diplomatic and military race by taking quick action in order to strengthen her position both diplomatically and strategically before the Union of Western Europe and the Marshall Plan materialize.

"Therefore, as the world situation stands today, the Soviet proposal is particularly significant. We do not want to find out which side is to blame for this diplomatic and strategic race between the West and the East. But at least we can say that this race will not do any good to a divided world. To be more pessimistic, we may say that this is the prelude to another world catastrophe...."

US Magazine Roundup

The N.Y. Times

Magazine

"THE Dangerous Choice We Face
In China," is the title of an article by Nathaniel Pfeffer, Professor of International Relations at Columbia University and a longtime resident of and recognized authority on China.

"It is 18 months since the Civil War in China formally began and, while there is as yet no decision, one thing can already be said. The Nanking Government, the Government of Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang, has lost the war. The Communists have not won it, but the Nanking Government has lost it.... Thus a new, unforeseen and highly dangerous chapter opens in Far Eastern history, one peculiarly dangerous in light of the world political conflict.

"None, probably not even the Communists, thought that the Communists would win positive victories; that after 18 months they would control practically all of Manchuria and a large, if not the larger part of North China; that they would steadily gain in strength and that by the end of 1947 the area under the Nanking Government would be on the verge of collapse and the Government itself would be left with only a precarious hold on existence. Yet this is what has happened....

"What can be foreseen, then, is a continuance of the Civil War, spasmodic and desultory, with the Kuomintang forces by virtue of sudden concentration, winning victories which will be loudly heralded for their effect on American opinion; a few months later there will be sharp battles in the same localities and in some apparently inexplicable way the Communists will be found to be stronger there than they were before the Kuomintang victories....

"THE test will come if and when the Chinese Communists succeed in formally taking over all or most of the country and if, then, they adhere as fully to the Soviet bloc as, say, Poland and Yugoslavia. And the test will be more or less sharp according to whether or not the United States will already have put its strength behind Kuomintang China to prevent those developments from coming about.

"That the United States is considering doing so is clear both in the legislation before Congress and in the pressure of public opinion. The question no longer is whether or not the United States should stiffen up Chiang Kai-shek's Government. It is how much help shall be given and how directly. Nor is there any pretense as to the reason.... The object is avowedly to prevent the Communists from winning, so that Rus-

sian control of China will be frustrated....

"For America the choice is not a happy one. That Russian dominion, even indirect dominion, over China opens up ominous possibilities is self-evident. But all the measures thus far envisaged to prevent it can have no effect. They would be more likely to bring it about, since they would give the Russians a provocation for entering on their part without affording any real means of stopping them out or at the least would throw the Chinese Communists into Russia's arms.

"THE real choice, then, is one of sending a large expeditionary force to take over the burden of crushing the Communists or of letting events take their course, meanwhile remaining a free agent in the event that Russia makes gratuitous advances into China. Whether an expeditionary force could be sent to China to use against the Communists without retaliation by Russia raises an almost rhetorical question. Logically it follows that for America the real choice lies between giving Russia formal and irrevocable challenge in the Far East, with all the attendant risk of war, and letting events take their course....

"In summary, neither of the two courses open to America—to do nothing or to intervene on the side of Nanking—is agreeable. In inaction there is the undoubted risk that the Communists will overrun China and then move as a satellite of Moscow after the fashion of Eastern Europe. This is more unlikely than likely, but the possibility is there, and, if realized, it would jeopardize American security on both sides of the Continent. But intervention except on a scale that would almost inevitably draw Russia in on the other side and create the exact parallel of Spain in 1936 would be futile. Russia cannot be stopped through Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang, even with American support....

"THUS, one course is risky and the other futile, which makes the choice almost automatic. But in the choice of letting events take their course in China, there is also the definite possibility that there will be exhaustion on both sides after which America can step in again as mediator, offering material aid to a new Government with representatives of all factions, preferably with a majority of middle-of-the-road men untainted by Kuomintang corruption or Communist dubiousness. In any event America can retain a free hand—free hand to act as it chooses if and when a crisis arises

in the Far East, unhampered by the burden of the Kuomintang. It is a tragic return for 10 years of struggle in the Far East, but that is as it is."

New Republic

IN an editorial, "Billions For Aggressive War," Michael Straight writes: "Eighty cents in every American dollar collected in taxation is to pay for war or to prepare for war. And rearmament is just beginning. The first long step toward rearmament was the report of the President's Commission on Universal Military Training; the next is the report of the Air Policy Commission, which reaches two conclusions:

"True security requires the abolition of war.

"Until war is abolished, rearmament is necessary.

"The commission is silent on a third truth:

"Rearmament always leads to war....

"We are about to go all out for rearmament. We are making no effort to go all out for world peace. So by this definition, given our present government and Congress, and our present state of mind, war is inevitable.

"But even with a liberal administration and Congress, and a nation free from fear, could the UN be strengthened during years in which an arms race is taking place?

"For the Air report very clearly foresees an arms race. 'A second best air force, when war takes place,' it asserts, 'is almost as bad as none.' This ancient cliché, if it has any truth, is as true for the Russians, the British, the French, the Chinese and other nations as it is it for Americans....

"Once rearmament is under way, the hopes for disarmament are over. Disarmament requires confidence and good will. In a nation without adequate housing, health, education or food, there is only one method of appropriating the billions needed for a 'force in peacetime greater than any self-governing people has ever kept.' That is by whipping up hysteria, fear, hatred and the belief that we face a powerful and implacable enemy which we must prepare to fight. The State Department insists that Molotov's diatribes against America are dictated by the necessity of justifying rearmament to the Soviet people. The point is correct, and is equally true when justification for rearmament is sought for America....

"Since arms are a tool of government, our problem is not to destroy arms but to create a government which believes in the possibility of peace in a world in which capitalism and communism live side by side."

FOR MOST MILES PER DOLLAR... INSIST ON

Firestone

Rayon TRANSPORT TRUCK TIRES

MORE and more truck owners are changing to Firestone Rayon Transport Truck Tires, because they are delivering most miles per dollar. And here are the reasons why:

- The longer-wearing tread is flatter and has more traction angles.
- Duraflex construction welds the body and tread into an inseparable unit.
- Two extra plies under the tread give greater protection against road impacts.
- The rayon cord body assures extra strength and longer life.
- Gum-Dipping means cooler running under all conditions of road and load.
- Twin beads provide greater stability.

Put them on your present trucks. Or, if you are buying new units, order them equipped with Firestone Rayon Transport Truck Tires for lowest ton-mile costs.



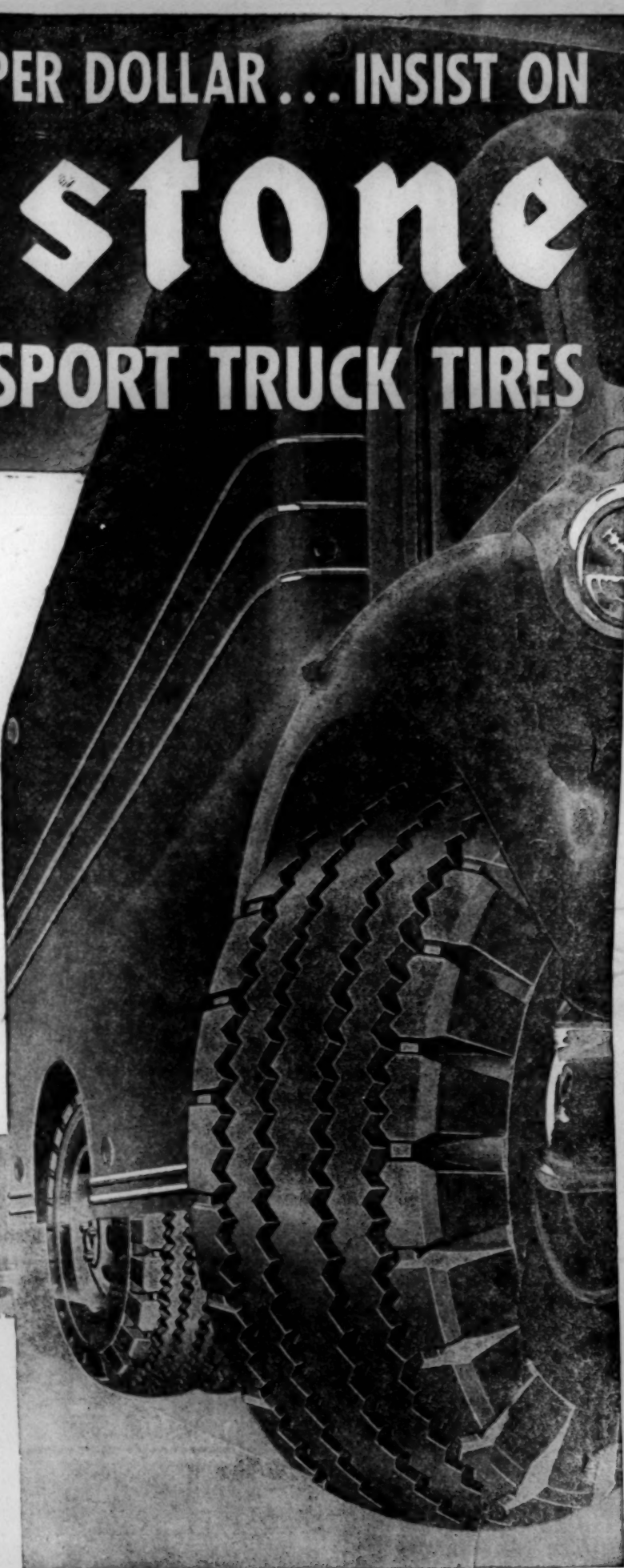
Distributors

WILLIAM HUNT & CO.

Fed. Inc., U.S.A.

53 Foochow Road

Tel. 18696



Speed Up Your Cargo

Get ahead of Competition.

**Fly your cargo to and from
the States by**

P. A. L.

You'll get

- **Faster Delivery**
- **Contract rates for large consignments**
- **Added value for your goods.**

FOR INFORMATION

Telephone 19810

or Recognized Travel Agents

PHILIPPINE AIR LINES INC.

1eking Road

Shanghai